PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,546—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with,	Tons.
29th July	ORIENTAL	5281	MARMORA	10500
6th Aug.	ARABIA	7993	...	.....
12th "	PENINSULAR	5281	CHINA	7912
19th "	PERSIA	7951	...	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	5281	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	...	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th "	CALEDONIA	7538	...	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5294	VICTORIA	6522
30th "	MALTA	6064	...	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

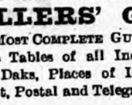
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th May, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
...RRA	4,355	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.
...RA	5,376	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.
DUMBEA	616	Boyer	5th Oct 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,075	Verrou	19th Aug. 1905.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 795, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months' Privilege leave

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

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"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 28th July, from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY 31st July, from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling 1st, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,171 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th July, from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 17th Aug. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,999 tons, on or about 2nd August.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 24th July, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,113	1st Oct, 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berbercvich	4,247	28th July 1905
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	5th Aug. "
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	26th " "
* AUSTRIA	B. Colledani	7,568	5th Oct. "
* PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	5th Nov. "

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 300

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

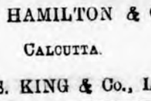
STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,893	26th July.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)... Rs. 550

Bombay to Marseilles... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort.

All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to oversaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne	R.N.R. 5121	30th	July.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	2nd	Sept
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	19th	Sept.
PERSIA	G Mitchell	3596	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Read	3568	23th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings Bombay.

COMPLETE NEW STOCK

IN ALL

DEPARTMENTS.

SUITINGS, SHIRTINGS, HATS, HELMETS, WALKING STICKS, HOSIERY, SCARVES, COLLARS, TRUNKS, BAGS,

THE LATEST WEST END MODELS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for GENT'S GOODS,} BOMBAY.

YOU NEED GOOD FOOD

to enable you to withstand the enervating climate of India.

We have been supplying this for over 36 years, and are still supplying it. Immense quantities of provisions, fresh from England, are despatched all over the country every week.

Our specialities are

CUMBERLAND HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON.
EVERY VARIETY OF CHEESE.

If you will send for a price list, you will find that we have many dainties which would make a pleasant change, or, if you prefer it, send an enquiry to

W. B. GREEN & CO.

CATERERS TO THE VICEROY.

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

No other firm has any connection with W. B. GREEN & CO., who were Established in 1868.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"CATERERS," BOMBAY.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £3,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... £3,000,000

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS

SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.

(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)

PAINTS

As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cooks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS. MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

TOILET REQUISITES FOR LADIES

THE LUXURY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.

LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs. as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120 0
Embossed " " "	52 8
New Cherub " Comb "	40 0
Embossed " " "	20 8
Plain " " "	17 0
New Art " " "	26 0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28 0
" Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5 8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16 0
" Scent bottles, large variety from... ... Rs. 3 to	28 0
Solid Silver " "	150 0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21 0
" " 4 " Lighter	21 0
" " 9 " "	80 0
" completely fitted plain or embossed	70 0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18 0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24 0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16 0
Hair brush and Comb, Powder box, and tooth brush, plain	40 0
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain...	210 0

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)...	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 "
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 "

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

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GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs. a.
30 lbs. bag, Large Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	12 0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3 0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5 10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,

COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

Bombay Wholesale Agents:—

MESSRS. BRADFORD & CO.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
GENERAL	2351	Pens	31st July

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports and DURBAN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

4, Medows Street, Bombay, 21st June, 1905.

SEND YOUR ADDRESS in full and you will get by Return Post an excellent BOOK 100 pages, GRATIS, post paid, to guide your Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

VAIDYASHASTRI

MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

JAMNAGAR KATHIAWAR.

VENNING AND RAMSAY,

PRACTICAL TAILORS,

21, Hornby Road,

OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,

FORT.

WELL FITTING SHIRTS.

	½ doz. Rs. a.
Twill ...	10 8
Soft Gauze ...	18 0
Fancy Oxford ...	21 0
Best Zephyr...	25 8
Dress 4 fold linen Rs.	24-0 27 0
Fittings "	30-0 33 0
Double Collars ... "	3 0 3 12

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla No. 1.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACE EXPRESS TRAINS.

TO prevent disappointment it is notified that "WEEK end" REDUCED TICKETS will NOT be available for use by the Poona Race Express Trains.

H. C. RADFORD,
Deputy Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th July, 1905.

NOTICE.

I SHALL not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred by my wife, Mrs. HELEN RENAUX, having left my protection from date.

H. W. RENAUX.

Mohpani Mines via Gadarwara, G. I. P. Ry.
July, 21st, 1905.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 15 500 Hill grown West Australian Jarrah BRIDGE TIMBERS.

Specification and particular of contract on application to ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, N. W. Railway, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SMALL CAUSES COURT, BOMBAY.

Suit No. 20504 of 1904.

LUCKMA CASTOOR, VUNA KAPOORA SURA SUTRA, NAMA SUTRA, and PANA RAJU, trading as LUKMA CASTOOR and COMPANY ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

MANIBAI, widow heir and legal representative of PURBHUSHANKER MULSHUNKER, a Minor by her guardian ad litum. Mr. F. D. SPENCER, Registrar, Court of Small Causes — Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 27th day of June, 1905, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, all the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the following property, at the instance of the Plaintiffs above named.—

All that piece or parcel of land with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being near Mumbadevi in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, and containing by admeasurment 31 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 799, Street No. 8, and bounded on the North by a gully and Temple of Jaggoonathjee, and on the South a Mumbadevi Tank, and on the East by a property belonging to Narayan Gopal and on the West by a property belonging to Jaegonnath Shunkersett.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having right in or charges or claims on above-named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 9th day of August, 1905, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 17th day of July, 1905,

K. E. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of July, 1905, at 3-10 P. M., to confirm the following Special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 11th day of July, 1905.

(1.) That Article 5 of the Articles of Association amended by inserting between the words "Articles" and "Shall" in line 2 thereof the following words :—

"And also the Shares in the increased Capital."

(2.) That Article 6 of the Articles of Association be amended by deleting the figure "12" in line 2 thereof and by substituting in lieu thereof the figure "24."

(3.) That the last clause of Article 103 of the Articles of Association and the amendments therein made by special Resolutions be deleted and the following substituted in lieu thereof.

"But the above rules shall be subject to the following exceptions :—That no Director shall vacate his Office by reason of his being a member in or Director of or employed by any firm or incorporated Company which has entered into any contract with or done any work for the Company of which he is a Director, or by his being Muccadam, or Solicitor, or Secretary, Treasurer and Agent of the Company or member of any firm being Muccadams, Solicitors, Secretaries, Treasurers or Agents of the Company or by reason of his purchasing yarn cloth, or other fabrics manufactured by the Company, or by accepting a consignment of the same for sale or by reason of his being interested or receiving any share in the commission earned by the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents as such, or as selling Agents of the Company for the sale of yarn cloth or other fabrics manufactured by the Company, or by reason of his or the firm of which he is a member or partner acting as such selling Agents."

(4.) That in Article 110 after clause "f" the following clause be added :—

(ff) "To appoint the present firm of Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents as selling Agents of the Company for the sale of yarn cloth or other fabrics manufactured by the Company for such period and on such terms as to remuneration or commission and otherwise as the Directors may in their discretion think proper. Such remuneration to be in addition to the agency commission payable to them under their agency agreement and to execute for and on behalf and in the name of the Company all necessary agreements in favour of such selling Agents and for the purpose aforesaid to make such modification in the agency agreement as the Directors may think proper."

By order of the Board,

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 20th July, 1905.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Currimbhoy Mills Company Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company No. 13 Esplanade Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of July, 1905, at 3 P. M. to confirm the following Special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 11th day of July, 1905.

(1.) That Article 5 of the Articles of Association be amended by inserting between the words "Articles" and "Shall" in line 2 thereof the following words :—

"And also the Shares in the increased Capital."

(2) That Article 6 of the Articles of Association be amended by deleting the figure "12" in line 2 thereof and by substituting in lieu thereof the figure "24"

(3.) That the last clause of Article 103 of the Articles of Association and the amendments therein made by special Resolutions be deleted and the following substituted in lieu thereof.

"But the above rules shall be subject to the following exceptions :—That no Director shall vacate his office by reason of his being a member in or Director of or employed by any firm or incorporated Company which has entered into any contract with, or done any work for the Company of which he is a Director, or by his being Muccadam, or Solicitor, or Secretary, Treasurer and Agent of the Company or member of any firm being Muccadams, Solicitors, Secretaries, Treasurers or Agents of the Company or by reason of his purchasing yarn cloth, or other fabrics manufactured by the Company, or by accepting a consignment of the same for sale or by reason of his being interested or receiving any share in the commission earned by the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents as such, or as selling Agents of the Company for the sale of yarn cloth or other fabrics manufactured by the Company, or by reason of his or the firm of which he is a member or partner acting as such selling Agents."

(4) That in Article 110 after clause "f" the following clause be added :—

(ff) "To appointment the present firm of Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents as selling Agents of the Company for the sale of yarn cloth or other fabrics manufactured by the Company for such period and on such terms as to remuneration or commission and otherwise as the Directors may in their discretion think proper. Such remuneration to be in addition to the agency commission payable to them under their agency agreement and to execute for and on behalf and in the name of the Company all necessary agreements in favour of such selling Agents and for the purposes aforesaid to make such modification in the agency agreement as the Directors may think proper."

By order of the Board,

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 20th July, 1905.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit, Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

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	Whole Life Premiums.		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Payable at death, or in			
						15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	60	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	60	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	61	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	61	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	62	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	63	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	63	9	64	15	48	2	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	64	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	64	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	65	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	66	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	66	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	67	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	68	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	68	15	66	8	50	2	41	8	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	69	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	70	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	71	9	67	8	51	6	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	72	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	73	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	74	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	75	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	76	14	69	12	5	2	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	78	3	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	79	7	71	0	55	14	48	6	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	80	12	71	11	56	18	49	6	45

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A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE GREAT SCOURGE OF INDIA, PLAGUE.

How many hundreds of thousands of lives have been lost in this country since the outbreak of this dread epidemic in India in 1897. But it has now lost all its terrors since the discovery by our Board of Specialists of a sure remedy for this malignant disease.

DR. COPLAND'S ANTI-PLAGUE SOLUTION is the only cure yet discovered for Bubonic, Pneumonic and the other forms of Plague.

The disease is so rapid in its action and death follows so quickly after the attack that it is absolutely necessary to have the remedy at hand in order that it may be administered before it is too late.

It is advisable therefore to have a bottle of the solution always present in the house.

A cure is effected with one bottle. Price Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle. See Medical Report on this fact.

REPORTS FROM MEDICAL AUTHORITIES.

DR. JOSEPH writes :—"I have used Dr. Copland's Anti-Plague Solution in a large number of plague cases that came under my treatment in camp, and I am glad to be able to say that I did not lose a single patient to whom I administered the solution. After carefully watching the progress of the disease and the action of the medicine, I have come to the conclusion that Dr. Copland's Anti-Plague Solution is the only effective remedy yet discovered for this pest."

DR. FOWLER writes :—"I have administered your Anti-Plague Solution to 360 patients of whom 349 recovered within four days after the treatment was commenced. The remaining eleven succumbed as they were brought to me in the final stage of the disease, when recovery was hopeless. I consider the solution a wonderful specific."

Dr. Norris of Purna writes under date 22nd September 1903 :—"I am glad to inform you that out of three bottles of Dr. Copland's Plague Solution I got from you when I was at Jalna, I tried two bottles on two patients and both of them thoroughly recovered. I have got much faith in the medicine. Please send me the same, Dr. Copland's Plague Solution, six bottles at your earliest convenience."

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CURES chronic, Indigestion and Dyspepsia
OF the worst type known
RAPIDLY, radically and certainly,
IF you are a victim to this direful complaint
DO not wait until to-morrow ; send for a bottle now.
ITS effects will surprise you ; there is
NOTHING to equal it
EVEN in confirmed cases.

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PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
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NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

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HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED-WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hashemi, 2179 tons, Captain C Hansen, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta 8th July with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Orsolo, 2775 tons, Captain Fennary, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Venice 28th June, with a general cargo and 250 barrels explosives.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bulimba, 1968 tons, Captain J Kilpatrick, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 7 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer General, 1785 tons, Captain C Pens, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Zanzibar 13th July with a general cargo and Mr G Sokuesky, and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara, 1329 tons, Captain F Chappell, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N C's steamer Maria Valerie 2673 tons, Captain P Berberovich arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Kobe, via intermediate ports with a general cargo and 5 cabin and 42 deck passengers.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday and Saturday, 21st and 22nd July, should be regarded as half weather working days for steamers in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge ..... R I M
R I M S Canning.....Comdr A J Marshall.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator.Com'r H M Heming...Survey Steamer
R I M S Comet ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton .....R I Marine
H M S Lapwing.....Lt Comdr A B Baker..... Gunboat
Three Torpedo Boats..... .....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 24.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2331	Forbes	.....	.....	M M & Co
Eilen (bque)	414	Souton	.....	.....	The Captain
Dwarka	792	LeGrand	.....	.....	M M & Co
Lonsdale	2343	Lee	.....	.....	M M & Co
Clematis	2329	Davies	.....	W & A Graham & Co	
Jessu Buras	2110	Hutton	.....	W & A Graham & Co	
Kt of the Garter	1294	.....	Bilett	.....	K N & Co
Urlana	793	Butler	.....	.....	M M & Co
Nairung	2861	Bird	.....	Calcutta, &c	M M & Co
Den of Airlie	2276	Camming	.....	.....	.....
Hashemi	2197	.....	Han'e	.....	.....
Os celo	5775	.....	Fennary	.....	.....
General	1735	.....	Pens	.....	A Strai dos

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
B	Clan Sinclair	1372	Sheriff	.....	N F	F M & Co
C & R	Nubia	3841	Tillard	...China	8 8	P & O Co
D & E	Persia	3779	Craglietto	.....Kobe	29 7	A L S N & Co
F	Granthy Hall	2255	Jones	...Antwerp	29-7	W & A G & Co
G	Hoscene	991	T H Royan	...Jeddah	Hosaince	29 7
						B & P S N Co
H	Akbar	1140	Balwin	...London	30 7	H C Jusub
K	Castello	2239	Leghton	...Hull	.....	31-7 F M & Co
L	Indravati	514	Mohamed	.....Rogaipur	...Shepbd & Co	
M	Safari	1432	Ulrich	...Aden	2-8	C Dinshaw & Bros
N	Naderi	1963	Mylchrist	..N F	.....	29 7 B & P S N Co
P	Kaffir	1721	Roberts	...London	.....	1-8 ... W & A G & Co
Q	Benlomond	1752	Henderson	...Antwerp	.....	3-8 ...T M & Co
		H. W. P. D.				
	Bahadari	829	Fakira	.....	N F	..... Shpd & Co
		VICTORIA DOCK.				
2	Olympia	3263	Osborne	.....	L'pool	29 7 W & A G & Co
3	Pekin	3857	Le Mars	.....	Kobe	..... 29-7 P & O Co
4	Oriental	3355	Lewellen	.....	Aden	..... 29 7 P & O Co
5	Lindula	2081	Dagge	.....	Calcutta	..... 25 7 M M & Co
6	Bengal	2751	Phillips	.....	China	..... 25 7 P & O Co
8	Augustus	3071	Bockholt	...Cadiz	.....	29 7 ...W & A G & Co
9	Pocani	.....	Repairing	.....	.....	..... Shepherd & Co
9	Reichenfels	.....	3013	Kennewag	.....	K'el 5-8 ...Glade & Co
12	Arabia	467	Leigh	.....	London	..... 5-8 P & O Co
14	Dumra	762	Hirst	.....	.....	K'chi 25 7 ..... M M & Co
15	Bulimba	1638	.....	Kilpatrick	...P Gulf	..... M & M & Co
16	Lama	913	.....	Williams	.....	Busreh ...28 7 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Hashemi s	Hansen	Calcutta, July 8
	Oreolo s	Fennary	Venice, June 28
	General	Pens	Zanzibar, July 13
	Maria Valerie s	Berberovich	Kobe, May 19
	Goalpara s	Chappell	Bushire, July 11

The steamer Bulimba, Captain Kilpatrick, for Persian Gulf via Karachi, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Lama, for Persian Gulf, &c
" General, for Zanzibar, &c
" Lindula, for Calcutta, &c
" Nevasa, for Calcutta, &c
" Reichenfels, for Hamburg, &c

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana, left London on the morning of the 22nd instant.
The B I S N Co's steamer Fazilka, left Suez on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.
The City Line steamer City of Agra, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the evening of the 21st instant.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron, left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 22nd instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR. T. W. CUFFE A. D. C, COMMANDING Bo. L. H,

Bombay, July 25, 1905.

1 There will be practice at Tent-pegging on the Church Gate Sands this Tuesday morning the 25th instant from 7 a.m.
2 Recruits Drill will be held this evening the 25th instant at the Town Hall from 5-30 p.m. and there will be an Assault at Arms Class on the same occasion.

By Or'er
T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. F. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, July 25, 1905.

1 The annual regimental prize distribution will take place at the Town Hall on Wednesday the 26th instant at 9 p.m.
Officers commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their prize lists and prizes which will be distributed at the same time.
The Bombay Volunteer Rifles (Rifle Association) prizes will be distributed at the same time.
At the conclusion of the prize-giving there will be a short dance.
Admission to the prize-giving this year will be by tickets for all, except ladies and members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and Staff who must attend in Uniform.
Dress for Officers—Mess Dress (Red or White).
Dress for N C Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform with Forage Caps.
2 A list of the winners of the Commandant's prizes is now ready and may be seen at Head-Quarters.
3 The following are the winners of the regimental Prizes for 1904-05 :—
Colonel Sir Lyttelton Bayley's Challenge Cup, won by "F" Company.
The Tennent Memorial Sergt's. Challenge Cup, won by Cr.-Sergt. A. A. Irvine, "C" Company.
The Tennent Memorial Drill Challenge Cup, won by Cr.-Sergt. A. A. Irvine, "C" Company.
4. The General Officer has kindly consented to be present at the prize distribution on Wednesday evening, the Commanding Officer would be pleased to see a large attendance of Volunteers that evening.

By Order,
A R. SHARP, Captain,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade; ...	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	1	1	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	1	1	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi ...	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada ...	2	1	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	10
G Mahim and Worli ...	1	1	6
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	0	5
Total ...	5	4	74
Total plague deaths to date ...	304,239	259,188	
Same date last year ...	13	13	71

THERE is a general belief in Brussels that the German Emperor will shortly pay a visit to King Leopold in the Belgian capital. It had been confidently hoped that this would take place during the Diamond Jubilee of Belgian independence, but this has been found impracticable. The visit, however, will not be long deferred, and during the jubilee festivities, a German battleship will be stationed at Antwerp, and will bring the formal congratulations of the Kaiser on the occasion.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 22.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	nominal	=
3 do. Rentes ...	89 1/2	= + 1/2
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ...	nominal	=
3 1-4 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ...	85 3-4	= — 1/8
SILVER—		
Spot in London ...	27 3/16	= unchanged
2 months hence ...	26 15/16	= do
Spot in New York ...	58 7/8	= do
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques ...	25 13 1/2	= — 1
Berlin ...	20 46 1/2	= unchanged
New York Demand ...	4 86 1/2	= + 1/2
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England ...	2 1/2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ...	1 3/4 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/8 per cent	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/2 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans ...	7/8 per cent	= do
7 day market loans ...	1 per cent	= do
RUBBER—		
Para Rubber 5s 5 1/4d value.		
WHEAT—		
Red Karachi 29 3/4 J J sellers steady		
COFFEE—		
Coffee in New York, 8		

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian dull, Manchester steady. Total sales 3,000. Spot 5·89 — 2, Egyptian F G F Brown 7 15-16. Sold on speculation and for export 300. Imports 5,000. Futures closed steady.

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·78	5·78	5·80
— 1	— 1	—
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan.
5·81	5·81	5·82
— 1	— 1	unchanged
Jan-Feb.	Feb-March.	Mch.-Apl.
5·83	5·83	5·84
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged

Receipts at U S Ports ...	19,000 bales
Do last year ...	2,000 do
Exports to Great Britain ...	9,000 do
Do do Continent ...	1,000 do
IN NEW YORK—	
Spot ...	11·00
Futures, month of July ...	10·65 + 65 a
Do do. Dec ...	10·75 — 03 b

a Advanced owing to firm cables.
b Declin owing to liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot ...	10 5 8
Futures, month of Sept ...	10·65 — 03
Do. do. Dec ...	10·73 — 02
Stock in Liverpool ...	783,000
Stock in London ...	15,000
Total visible supply ...	2,2 0,000
	— 30,000
Total visible supply E st Indian ...	167,000
Total quantity in sight ...	13 0,000
	+130,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 22nd July 1905 :—

Cotton ...	2,949 bales.
Wheat ...	5,737 cwts.
Linseed ...	7,523 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard ...	157 do
Gingelly seed ...	17 do
Poppyseed ...	3,155 do
Groundnuts ...	296 do
Castorseed ...	963 do
Rice ...	197 do
Myrabolams ...	114 do
Cottonseed ...	6,509 do
Mowrasee ...	2,816 do
Gram ...	200 do
Joowar ...	2,333 do
Maize ...	400 do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE,
Gold Bullion Rs. 84,000 from London
Gold Coin Rs. 30,000 from Aden
Gold Bullion Rs. 6,03,981 from London
Rupees 1,00,000 from Aden
Ex s s Arabia

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ...	quiet
Sarats ...	dull
Good Bhowmuggur ...	...
The Manchester Market has been ...	steady
2 1/2 per cent Consols ...	no nical
3 per cent Rentes ...	99 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan ...	nominal
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers ...	85 3/4
Bar silver ...	27 2/16

BOMBAY, JULY 24.

EXCHANGE—Tone, steady.	
Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. 6 do. do. ...	1s. 4 1-4d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ...	109 1-2
Marcks 3 do. do. ...	136
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ...	138
Shanghai 30 do. ...	193
Japan 30 do. ...	149 1-2
GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent.	Tone, quiet.
Cash	98 3
1st Settlement 1st August ...	98 7
2nd do. 31st. do. ...	98 5
Money Market, Tone very easy.	
BANK RATE—	
Bank of England since 9th March	2 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 6th July	4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 20th do.	3 do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th do.	4 do.

	Rs. a. p.
SEEDS.	
LINSEED.—Tone firm.	
Ready Buyers	7 6 0
Forward September	7 10 0
RAPESEED.—Tone quiet, inactive.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6 6 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready ...	6 14 0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready ...	6 15 0
POPPYSEED—Tone firm.	
Ready	7 10 0
September	7 13 0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.	
Ready	31 8 0
WHEAT—Tone steady.	
White Delhi	4 11 0
White Pissy 85 per cent ...	4 12 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—firm.	
Estimated sales ...	5,000 bales
Imports ...	6,000 "

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·88	5·85	5·90
+ 0	+10	+10
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.
5·91	5·91	5·92
+10	+10	+10
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar	Mar.-Apl
5·93	5·93	5·94
+10	+10	+10

COTTON.—The market is firm, with a limited enquiry. Local speculators are the chief buyers, as the demand for export has become very small.
The "Sutta" market has again advanced. We quote at the close :—

Bengals fully good January ...	Rs. 203
Broach M. G. good March ...	" 231

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms) ...	...	199	189	... July
Bengals, M. G. (Ry. terms) ...	...	205	195	... "
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	...	204	194	... "
Oomrawutte (descriptions) M.-G.	...	211	203	... "
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	...	203	197 "
Julgaum (M.-G.)	...	...	205	199 "
Khundwa (M. G.)	...	...	200	199 "
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.)	}	213	205	.. "
Karanja do. (M.-G)				
Akola do. (M.-G.)				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	...	217	209	... "
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.) ...	...	225	217	... "
Broach (M.-G.)	...	249	243	... "
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	...	215	207	... "
Do (M.-G.)	...	212	204	... "
				F G F
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	...	239 233
Westerns	...	...	...	213 207

SPECIAL PRODUCE LETTER.

Messrs. John Haddon and Co., writing from London on July 7th give the following account of the produce market :—

Annatto Seed.—The market is quiet. In yesterday's Auction 38 bags Madras seed were offered but bought in.

Beeswax.—Market quiet. A small business has been done in East India yellow wax at £5-15 to £5-5. Calcutta white wax moves off very slowly, 27 packages of East Indian were offered in yesterday's sales, but bought in. The offerings consisted chiefly of Calcutta white wax.

Cinchona Bark.—For the Dutch Auctions in Amsterdam on July 13th, the heavy supply of 11,905 packages will be offered, weighing 1,067 906 kilos. The Java shipments for the month were 1,013 000, Amsterdam lbs. against 1 114 000 Amsterdam lbs. last year, and 1 219,000 Amsterdam lbs. in 1903. The total shipments for the first 6 months are 6 815,500 Amsterdam lbs. against 6198 000 Amsterdam lbs. last year. The next London sales take place on the 18th of July. The present unit limit is 1'1-16d.

Copra.—The market is very quiet. Sellers are quoting £18-10s. c.i.f. but Buyers' ideas are not above £18. Shipment of Java Copra for the month of June to all parts, 8121 tons.

Ginger.—The S. S. "Persia" recently arrived with about 3'000 packages. The "Clan Grant" also has a fair quantity. Stocks have increased; the market is now quiet. In sales the small supply of 80 cases, 100 bags and 31 bundles of Cochin and Calicut offered, and met a slow demand, only 49 packages selling at barely late rates. Small and medium washed Cochin at 18 per cwt. Dullish cuttings at 17, bold rather roughly cut and scraped were taken out at 75, and good medium little small native cut at 40-6.

Hemp.—The market is steady with a moderate business passing. In sales, 83 bales of Jubbulpore offered, of which 33 sold at £15, 108 bales of Bengal Sunn and 209 bales of Allahabad Sunn were bought.

Sisal.—Of 571 bales Indian, 371 sold at £21-5 to £24-15 per ton. An extensive business has been done at prices ranging from 10 to 28-3 per cwt on a declining market.

Isinglass.—The next sales take place on the 18th of July. The 6th series of sales held on June 20th contained 351 packages, of Bombay. The larger supply met a slow demand, and only a small proportion sold at easier rates for Karachi leaf, Tongue and Purse were about steady, also Bladderpipe. 55 packages sold :—Karachi leaf good heavy yellowish at 2-10 to 2-11 fair heavy brownish at 2-8 to 2 9, fair reddish part dark at 2-4 to 2-6, palish thin at 2-4 to 2-5, common dark at 1-10, small thin papery at 1-7, pickings at 9d to 1-2, Tongue good pale at 3-1 to 3 2, reddish at 2-8 to 2-10, heavy reddish and dark at 2-1 to 2-2, pickings at 1-3 to 1-6, Purse good heavy yellow at 1-5, middling reddish at 1 small dark at 7 1-2d to 8d, Bladderpipe fair palish 2-6 to 2-9 reddish at 2-2 to 2-3, ordinary part thin at 1 4 to 1-6, tails fair to good at 1 to 1-3, ordinary at 9d to 10d per lb.

Kapoc.—There is good enquiry. Shipments coming along will sell well. Ordinary quality has been sold up to 4 3-4d per lb.

Lemon grass oil.—Market quiet. On the spot we quote 8d to 8 1-4d per ounce. In view of the New Season's oil Buyers are limiting their purchases, anticipating lower prices.

Mace.—Market quiet. Nothing was offered in sales this week. On the last occasion 40 cases of wild Bombay were offered and bought in, fair pale slightly wormy sold at 1 1-2d.

Nutmegs.—Slow. 13 cases Penang offered and bought in. 66's at 2 and 86's to 82's at 1-3, also 45 boxes of Singapore 89's at 1. West Indian—9 barrels offered and sold, fair more or less mouldy and wormy from 4 1-2d to 10d.

Pepper.—Market dull. Tellicherry is offered at 5¼c.i.f. September, October shipment with Buyers 5⅜ c. i. f. The sales this week went off quietly. At Auctions 83 bags Singaporo offered and bought in, bold but greyish at 5 3-4d, also 40s bags of Alleppy fair at 5 3-4d, 21 bags Malabar offered and sold fair bold at 5 5-8d, small shot at 5 1-2d, light shelly at 4 5-8d. Privately the demand continues slow, and few sales have been made, fair Singapore on the spot offered at 5 3-4d, June-August shipment quoted 5 3-4d value. August-October Buyers at 5 13-16d and sellers at 5 15-16d, white pepper. Privately the market continues firm, fair sales on the spot at 8 1-4d for fair quality Singapore. Business also at 7 15-16d for fair Siam, and at 7 9-16d for fair Penang. For arrival Singapore July-August shipment sold at 7 15-16d c. i. f. delivered weights, and Siam May-June steamer at 8d landed terms.

Rubber.—Market quiet but steady. Fine hard Para at 5-7 per lb and 5-6 for soft fine. There is a good demand for all medium qualities. 54 packages of Ceylon and Straits Rubber were offered and mostly sold during and after sales-biscuits common dark to darkish and fine at 6 to 6 4 1-2 per lb, common to fine scrap 4-8 to 5-5 1-2, thin black sheet Ficus Elastica 3-10 per lb.

Turmeric.—Continues quiet. Bengal for arrival is quoted rather easier at 12·3 c. i. f. Cochin neglected. Split bulbs at 8 to 8-6, small sales have been made in Madras Finger including fair to good bright at 17 to 18.

Tea.—The Indian sales this week were very small, only consisting of 2'000 packages of which 857 were new season's and 83 from S. India. The quantity comparers very unfavourably with 14'900 packages last week. As was anticipated, the small quantity sold readily at higher rates for all description. We would add that the new Darjeeling invoices were rather better than is usual for first invoices. The Travancore tea was represented by Carady Goody which averaged 5 3-4d. per lb.

ALGERIAN PETROLEUM.

PETROLEUM borings in Algeria which had been interrupted for a time were resumed by a Company, according to a consular report, when certain administrative difficulties were removed. Two borings alone yield from eighty to a hundred casks daily. As, however, the construction of a refinery in Saint-Aime. (Oran) is not yet complete and the reservoirs are full of raw petroleum, the regular working of these two borings is temporarily suspended. Meanwhile a third boring is being made. The prospects of the undertaking are very promising, for not only is the product duty-free in Algeria and in France which means a saving or a gain of ninety francs per ton of raw petroleum, but the oil district is close to the railway and the sea. The petroleum contains from ten to thirteen per cent. of paraffin and vaseline.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending the 15th July as compared with the statement of the 22nd July :—

Liabilities.	July 15. Rs.	July 22, Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	87,00,000	87,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	55,57,951	45,39,107
Public Deposits at Branches ...	34,23,436	27,14,691
Other Deposits ...	6,24,92,515	6,50,49,587
Post Bills ...	71,155	42 525
Sundries ...	15 90,563	15,53,328
Rs.	9,28,35,655	9,26,59,139
Assets.		
Government Securities ...	1,07,60,700	1,07,50,771
Other authorised Securities ...	29,77,395	29,37,293
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,17,81,739	1,01 59 510
Loans do. do. do. ...	1,72,86 691	1,11 96,313
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,67,55,512	2,62,93 275
Dead Stock ...	2,85,16	2,85 049
Stamps and Stationery ...	3,461	3,412
Balances with other Banks ...	8,34,95	7,58,988
Sundries ...	2,35,588	1,72 376
Cash ...	2,61,11,580	2,93,32,222
	9,28 35,655	9,26 59,139

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th July, 1905, as compared with the statement of 18th July, 1905 :—

Liabilities.	July 11. Rs. a. p.	July 18. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up ...	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund ...	1,36,00,000 0 0	1,36,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c ...	2,24,27,583 0 11	2,27,76,761 12 2
Other Deposits, &c ...	10,67,5,277 14 4	10,83,99,758 0 2
Bank Post Bills, &c ...	18,41,689 7	11,42 943 13 10
Sundries ...	34,00,954 14 2	27,07,061 2 4
Rs.	16,69,92,773 4 9	16,68,49,531 14 7
Assets.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities ...	1,25,05,878 1 11	1,20,65,469 7 1
Other authorised Investments ...	68,80,845 1 8	61,21,275 5 1
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities ...	2,14,06,859 8 1	3,21,41,423 7 7
Accounts of Credit on do ...	1,58,30,974 11 10	2,07,95,016 11 2
Bills discounted &c ...	3,46,99,991 7 7	3,02,15,015 1 2
Balances with other Banks ...	11,83,571 0 8	18,14,10 3 10 8
Bullions ...	...	...
Dead Stock ...	18,61,110 12 6	19,64,227 13 1
Stamps ...	12,570 10 1	11,178 7 11
Sundries ...	12,51,092 0 8	15,95,985 10 6
	11,26,63,121 7 0	10,70,99,730 12 10
Cash &c., at Head Office ...	2,82,76 831 15 2	3,30 17,550 6 2
Do. at Branches ...	2,59,63,813 14 7	2,07,32,231 11 7
Rs.	16,69,99,773 4 9	16,68,49,531 14 7

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office ...	Rs. 2,10,298	Increase
Do. at Branches ...	18,38,100	Decrease
Other Deposits ...	5,71,298	Increase
Post Bills ...	59,091	do
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments ...	3,28,423	Increase
Loans ...	13 78,966	Decrease
Accounts of Credit ...	4,70,814	Increase
Mercantile Bills ...	7,70,320	Decrease
Cash at Head Office ...	15,46,806	Increase
Cash at Branches ...	15,18 355	Decrease

NEW PAINT INVENTED.

British trade journals describe a new white paint, patented in Germany, which is claimed to far excel white lead and other similar products in fineness and smoothness of surface covering power, permanence, and cheapness. It is said to be obtained by saturating burnt lime containing magnesia with a hydrocarbon, and firing until all the carbon is burned. The material is then ground fine and colored ready for treatment with linseed or other saponifiable oils ; with mineral oil, partial saponification takes place resulting in a good workable paint. A dolomite limestone, containing from 20 to 50 per cent. of magnesia, is said to be best for the purpose, although a limestone having less than 20 per cent. may be enriched by adding the desired quantity of magnesia, but with not such good results as are produced by the dolomite. Other pigments can be mixed with the material to produce paints of any required shades.

The advantages claimed for the paint are that it dries quickly without driers is unaffected by light and not changed by ammonia, sulphuretted hydrogen, or sulphurous acid ; that the coating hardens like enamel after some months, possesses a dull gloss, does not blister in the sun, and is washable, yet retains its original smoothness. The paint is suitable for walls and woodwork of all descriptions.

A FURTHER list of earthquake subscriptions is published including twenty-five pounds from Mr. Jocceline Courtenay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be

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No. 40 Turkish Tobaccos flat medium per tin of 50	2	8
No. 50 Turkish Tobaccos large per tin of 50 ...	2	12

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1905.

THE TRADE OF INDIA.

THE Government of India has just issued the review, written by Mr. J. A. Robertson, late Director-General of Statistics, on the Trade of India in 1904-5, a record year both as regards exports and imports. The grand total of imports and exports together was greater by 6·2 per cent than in 1903-4, that year's trade having been 15 per cent in advance of the previous year. In 1900-1 the total imports were put down at Rs. 92,74,14,933; in 1904-5 at Rs. 129,70,56,182. In 1900-1 the total exports were valued at Rs. 114,84,34,849; in 1904-5 at Rs. 165,47,65,800. These figures, of course, include both gold and silver as well as merchandise. Taking merchandise only, the great advance in imports has corrected the extraordinary disparity between the value of the imports and exports which appeared the previous year. Both in the year now reviewed and its predecessor, it is remarked, one of the most potent influences affecting the trade was the American cotton crop. In the former year the scarcity of raw cotton threw the cotton manufacturing industry of the whole world out of gear and so checked the imports of cotton goods, the principal article of Indian trade, while at the same time it caused exports of raw cotton of unprecedented magnitude. In the latter year, writes Mr. Robertson, an extraordinary abundance of American cotton brought great prosperity to the cotton spinning and weaving industry, and the revived demand for cotton goods exceeded that of any previous year. Imports of cotton yarn and fabrics in 1904-5 thus increased in value by 22·7 per cent and exports of raw cotton fell by 28 per cent. The value of cotton piece-goods was 627 lakhs greater than the previous record in 1901-2. These results are shown to be partly due to the high price of the raw material when the contracts were made, for 311 and a half lakh more was paid for imported cotton yarn and cloth than the same quantities would have cost at the prices of 1903-4. All yarns and textile fabrics were 23·4 more than the value in 1903-4 and represented 45 per cent of the total imports of merchandise. Among the other principal articles, the imports were the highest ever recorded of sugar, hardware, metals and machinery. That there were some decreases was inevitable, though only a few, precious stones being the most marked, but Mr. Robertson declines to accept the valuation of gems and pearls as reliable.

Putting aside gold and other minerals of which only a few like coal, salt, saltpetre, petroleum, mica and manganese have been developed beyond a rudimentary stage and none of which figure prominently in the export trade, Mr. Robertson shows that all, save an almost negligible fraction of the raw produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, which form the great bulk of the exports of India, and of the material for the comparatively small exports of manufactured articles, are provided by its own husbandry, pasturage or forests. The characteristic feature of the year's trade is the unparalleled exports of wheat, rice and other food grains. The exports of wheat increased in value by 698 lakhs and of all grains by 851 lakhs. Estimating the exports by value, the compiler gives raw jute, raw skins, raw wool, cotton manufactures, jute manufactures and lac as amongst the highest recorded, while larger quantities than in any previous year were exported of tea, coal and seeds. Among the other principal articles there were smaller exports of spices, indigo, vegetable oils, raw silk and dressed skins. Notwithstanding the extremely high prices fetched by raw jute during the last quarter, the jute mills had a prosperous year, while the falling price of raw cotton and the improving demand for yarn and cloth had brought the cotton industry at the close of the year to a condition of almost unexampled prosperity, which we hope may long continue. The registered net imports of treasure by the public were 1,811·3 lakhs gold and 693·8 lakhs silver to which Mr. Robertson adds the gold produced in the mines, valued at 355 lakhs. Including also the importations of silver by Government, mainly for coinage, and its remittances of gold to purchase silver, or for investment on account of the Gold Reserve Fund, the value of the precious metals retained in India during 1904-5 becomes 1,325·6 lakhs worth of gold and 1,337·4 lakhs worth of silver, or jointly seventeen and three-quarter millions, sterling. The value in 1903-4 was even greater, being over eighteen and-a-half millions, so that in the two years, which stand quite apart from any of their predecessors, gold and silver to the value of £36,367,800 have been absorbed by India.

That section of the review which deals with the balance of trade shows that whereas in 1903-4 the excess of exports over imports was Rs. 37,06,79,000, in 1904-5, it was Rs. 30,21.58,000, including Government transactions. The net excess of exports including Government transactions was over 685 lakhs below the extraordinary surplus of 1903-4. During the last fifteen years, it is shown to have been equalled twice and largely exceeded on two other occasions. Assuming that the values are correctly recorded, remarks Mr Robertson, there are still some adjustments to make on account of unregistered trade. In the first place there is considerable excess of of exports from the French Settlements, the figures for the three years ending 1903-4 being 102,126 and 59 and a quarter, respectively. The trade of the Portuguese Settlements direct with foreign countries is small and shows a slight excess of imports of about one lakh a year, but the trade carried on by native craft from ports in the Native States on the West Coast of India with Persia, Arabia and Ceylon, none of which is registered, must be considerable, and probably exports largely predominate. There are also, the compiler adds, large re-exports of pearls from Bombay, whose average value probably exceeds a hundred lakhs, but as they are sent by letter post they are not recorded as exports. For the same reason exports of gems from Burma were unrecorded until 1904-5, when special returns were made to the Customs by the Burma Ruby Mines Company. Exports of Government stores, other than treasure are also stated to be imperfectly recorded. Their value as stated is usually small, being sixteen and three-quarters lakhs in 1904-5, but during the two previous years it was fifty-two lakhs and forty nine and three-quarters respectively, the increase being caused by the Somaliland expedition. These exports do not affect the balance of trade, since nothing is given in exchange for them, but still they are recorded, while stores supplied to his Majesty's Government for which payments from the British Exchequer amounting to over two millions sterling were made in the three years 1900-3 were not registered as exports.

"UDOR MEN ARISTON."

GENERAL J. F. Fischer R. E. on the subject of the benefits of Inland Navigation has some hard things to say of British control of transport as compared with that of Germany. Dismissing tariff reform with contempt, he says that the salvation of England's trade lies in the proper utilisation of her waterways, pointing out that German industries, as a whole, are carried more than two hundred miles to their harbours. In India, too, he finds grounds for complaint saying "whilst the Nile basin is being provided with gigantic reservoirs to secure as much water as possible for the use of man and beast during the hot weather months, we are actually assured that the same measure cannot be applied to the rivers of Southern India which are fed with water in exactly the same manner." He also complains of the attitude taken by the Irrigation Commission in their report on the Godavery River, which, they said, could not be practically utilized for irrigation purposes because the "zemindari tenure" of land exists in the Central Provinces. "Thus an area of one hundred and twenty thousand square miles of very fertile land, with an abundant rainfall and a population of one hundred and twenty to the square mile, is to be permanently deprived of all good hydraulic works and cheap transport to the only safe and accessible port along the whole Coromondel Coast in order to maintain a caste system which the Government of India have condemned in no measured terms in Bundelkhand." In equally strong terms is condemned the suppression of canal usage in favour of the State Railways of India. It is interesting to compare the cost of water transport in Germany with that by rail. A barge capable of carrying 2,000 tons costs £ 5,000, while the cost of waggons and engines for carrying the same materials would cost £45,000. While General Fischer ignores and denies the value of rapidity in transport, there is still much to be said in favour of his arguments. A proper system of canals and river irrigation is of immense value both from the point of view of cultivation of the land and transport of produce, and while every effort must be made to make the railways profitable, it is not right to forget the advantages of cheapness which are conferred by water transport. On this point General Fisher says "no parts of India offered fairer fields for every kind of hydraulic works than do the basins of Southern India and it is nothing but sheer neglect of all public duties and interests which has allowed them to remain in their natural state, and the consequences are the awful famines now so frequently occurring in there territories."

THE TRADE OF KARACHI.

THE report on the maritime trade of the Province of Sind for 1904-1905 shows that the trade of Karachi continues to advance by strides, the returns showing a very large increase over those for 1903-1904, which was itself a record year. The value of the import trade increased from 591 to 813 lakhs, or 37 per cent, and of the export trade from 1,344 to 1,807 lakhs, or 34 per cent. The realisations of import duty increased from 33 to 39 lakhs or 18 per cent. It is satisfactory to learn that the Merchandise Marks Act is now being worked by the Chief Collector in the spirit approved by Government. The offences under the Act form one of the most interesting features of the report, and we cull a few of the most noteworthy cases for the delectation of our readers. The wines, spirits and perfumery were labelled in a manner calculated to lead purchasers to believe that the articles were produced either in England, France or Spain, and although the country of origin was indicated in most cases, the indication either appeared on separate, easily detachable slips of paper, or was marked in such a manner on the labels themselves as to be easily removable after clearance from the Customs House. Severe notice was taken of these infringements. In one instance of two cases of wines and spirits, value Rs. 45-4-0, a penalty of Rs. 40 was inflicted, which, however, was not recovered as the importer preferred to abandon the goods; and, in another, where the value was Rs. 7-8-0, the importers declined to clear the goods, which consisted of samples unauthorisedly consigned to them, and they were, therefore, confiscated. Boxes of cigars, mostly of Dutch origin were got up to pass for real Havanas. They were allowed to be cleared after the indication of origin had been branded on them, on payment of penalties. Cases of spectacles were imported, the frames of which were marked "pebbles," whereas they held pieces of common glass. They were penalised and the objectionable word removed. A penalty was inflicted in the case of a consignment of German glass tumblers blown with the word "Pint" on them, also in the case of Rs. 17-8-0 worth of mouth organs, impressed also with English words unaccompanied in both instances by any indication of their German origin. The goods in these two cases, in addition to being penalised, were ordered to be re-shipped.

GERMAN IN THE BALTIC PROVINCES.

THE recent decision of the Russian Government to authorise once more the teaching of German in the private schools of the Baltic provinces instantly revived a study which had very nearly disappeared. German Lycees were re-established at Riga and at Reval. The four great German Protestant institutions at St. Petersburg—each of which includes a primary school, a royal school and gymnasium—that possess the right to bestow certificates giving entry to the Universities, now see the numbers of their pupils increasing. It is the same with the German institution of Saints Peter and Paul at Moscow, founded in 1626. This latter has benefited in a special manner, for the Russian Government undertakes to pay the retiring pensions of the professors of this establishment.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Peninsular, with the outward mails of the 14th instant, left Aden at 8 p. m. on July 23, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a. m. on Friday next.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce and P. W. D. Railway Department have exchanged views on the question of overbridges and railway communication.

AT the annual meeting B. B. and C. I. Railway held in London the terms of purchase by the Government were explained.

GREAT excitement prevails in political circles as to whether the Cabinet will resign. The liberal papers deny that foreign affairs make such a step inadvisable.

IT is understood that the Government of India's grant of twenty lakhs of rupees will be devoted to the foundation of Agricultural Institutes for scientific research.

FINAL plans and estimates are now being prepared for the Mahanadi Canal, which is likely to be an important irrigation work.

THE Government announces that the rates for telegrams to Europe will be reduced to two shillings a word from the 1st of August.

OVER fifteen inches of rain fell at Ahmedabad on Sunday causing immense damage. Large parts of Gujarat are flooded and the railway line has been washed away in many places.

THE heat in the Khyber early this month was so great that seven deaths occurred among the Kafila people. Arrangements had been made to send supplies of ice and snow with Kafilas.

THE Pioneers who were employed in the Kula Valley after the earthquake are to receive a concession of free rations similar to that granted to troops and followers in the Kangra Valley.

UNDER the new scheme of military administration arsenals and their "personnel" will come under control of the Army Department and Factories will be under the Military Supply Department.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 1st July, 1905, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1904 of 3,825.331 maunds with an increase of Rs. 48,773 in the earnings.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway, for the week ending 10th June amounted to Rs. 23,001, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 9,136. Total earnings from 1st January to 10th June were Rs. 5,02,278 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,35,30?.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 10th June, amounted to Rs. 2,202, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 548. Total earnings from 1st January to 10th June, were Rs. 50,580, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,395.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 10th June, amounted to Rs. 4,353, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 396. Total earnings from 1st January to 10th June, were Rs. 98,379, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs 5,164.

DURING the the Amir's recent tour in the country north of Kabul, he visited the waste lands in the Bagram district and noticed traces of old karezes or underground water-channels. A report was called for and it was to the effect that if these were repaired the land could again be brought under cultivation. Plans are said to be now under preparation, and and it is intended to colonise the country with refugees who are returning to Afghanistan from India, Persia and Central Asia.

TRAVELLERS from Kabul says the "Pioneer" tell a strange story of a quarrel between two of the Amir's officials, which had a tragic ending. The city police, some 2,400 armed men, are under the orders of the Kotwal, but have two Colonels as joint-commandants. These officers recently quarelled and one of them drew his sword on the other. The offender was arrested by the Kotwal and taken before the Amir. On the crime being proved Habibullah passed sentence of death and this was immediately carried out, a party of soldiers on duty shooting the unfortunate man without further ceremony.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES has been pleased to accept a copy of "Through India with a Camera" published by D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co. The work contains photographic views of famous cities and natural survey, with an introduction by Prof. T. W. Arnold, M.A. It is a grand photographic representation of India, its gorgeous palaces and holy temples, the historic tombs and the beautiful mosques, and the famous cities and picturesque hill resorts, the antique caves and the splendid water-falls, the strong fortifications and the exquisite architecture, its noted public buildings and the beauty and grandeur of its natural scenery. H. E. Lord Curzon and H. E. Lord Lamington have also accepted a copy of the book.

THE Tsar dined with the Kaiser on board his yacht at Bargo, Finland, on Sunday night. There was a second meeting yesterday. It is felt that the meeting may do something to relieve the tension in the Peace prospects.

A SAD incident which has just taken place at Turin, seems to indicate that neither social attractions nor the solaces of letters and art can always overcome the weariness of a solitary existence. The incident is furnished by the suicide of Signor Camerana, a high legal official of the Turin Court of Appeal. He was an eminent judge, and even more eminent as an art connoisseur and as one of the minor poets of Italy. Besides the bric-a-brac of art, Signor Camerana's collection included fine works by Claude Lorrain, Corot, and Isabey, of the French School, Fontanesi of the Italian, and of the English a genre painter so little known to the present generation as Bonington. But he was 60 years of age, and a bachelor, and the inner solitude of his life outweighed all its external advantages.

NOTES FROM DRESDEN-CHINA.

AFTER SCHOOLING.

HARROW, JULY 6.

IF my mem'ry faithful serve' me, as I'm fairly sure it does, letter last was Thursday dated, posted in a Mile-end bus. So it is again, but I can't exactly tell why. I think I told you last letter, I was to be at Hamsptead with the King. That was a mistake. I was to be at Hampstead, not with the King, but watching both King and Queen. It is not often their Majesties have to be watched, but we old Harrovians lunched together and afterwards, when the time came to adjourn to the Speech-room, the ladies were excluded perforce. Needless to say the resolution was arrived at before lunch. Had it been discussed afterwards the result might have been different. It would have been a difficult operation to remove them, once they had effected an entrance, one which would have taxed all the tactical skill and strategical ability of the Army Council and the muscular strength of an Army of Sandows. The ladies, however, were excluded perforce. In other words the doors were locked against them—a gentle hint to remain away, and the key to the position was held by a hundred file of the school rifle corps, in the guise of a guard-of-honour. Of course it was said to be the King's will, and popular feminine indignation was great. Hence I had to watch his Majesty, that is to watch the indignant feminine gender, lest some infuriated female should pull the royal beard.

In the midst of the stentorian and harmonious cordiality and enthusiasm which prevailed among the boys, the King suddenly turned to me and observed that he wished such cordiality and apparent amiability and good-will prevailed at Simla.

"What's wrong there?" I asked, remembering that I had forgotten.

"Prigmus," said his Majesty, "in India, there, they seem to think there are still two Kings in Brentford. You must tell them there is only one, and that one is I. Don't exactly say that some one is endeavouring to usurp the functions of the Most High or several people will fit on the cap. But just give them to understand that I am King and everybody else is my servant, that when I give orders, whether through my Secretaries of State or through my footman, I expect them to be carried out."

"Right O, your Majesty" said I, with a mixture of familiarity and deference which is my wont in dealing with E. R. I suggested it might be well to wire for a few of the views expressed by the native journals, and his Majesty agreeing, I asked George's henchman,—George and I always being on friendly terms, since the last time I cuffed him—to send a few extracts. "Hold on" was the reply, "let me induce a few more to favour us with independent criticism."

I replied that looked like inspiration, but the answer which came to us was: "We don't inspire them; we know which are looking forward to the Prince's visit and having extra strong cloth to their coats to carry the decorations, which, they believe, will be showered thick upon them. That isn't inspiration."

"No" observed the Secretary of State, who was standing by, "I don't inspire a minion to close the window, when the rain comes. I know he will do it and in the same way I know very well which journals will back all I do and lambaste everybody who comes in my way."

So it was agreed to draw lots which to ask for, and, though we had some which backed up one side, we also had some which backed up the other. I inspired the King to wire for the full text of that day's issue of the "Jannaparasamadattewatte" from headline to imprint.

You may not know, but exactly a hundred and twenty thousand words came. The King wanted thirteen papers, but I objected as thirteen is an unlucky number. I had been studying Holt Schooling that morning and had become infected. I am not good at figures myself, I admit. Few are, but fewer will confess it. Do you know those hundred and twenty thousand words cost thirty thousand pounds? If they had come at Press rates they would have been less, but one must always give a struggling department any little advantage possible consistent with the depth of one's own pocket.

But you like figures. Well, if that message had come at the old rates it would have cost fifty thousand pounds, and if the Telegraph Department by any vagary had calculated the cost on the original scale it would have cost a hundred and twenty thousand guineas. This to you or me is, of course, a trifle. But if that money had been distributed among the poor! If those pounds had been reduced to rupees at fifteen to the pound it would have bought a sheep for each of 1,910,000 ryots. If reduced to pies it would have sufficed to buy and present a couple of square inches of clean cloth, for wear during the royal visit as Court costume, to no less than 366,720,000 poor little boys and girls, who now are principally wreathed in smiles and chickert. If you had that number of sovereigns and wanted to take a railway journey to the moon, when you went to take your ticket, the booking clerk after counting it would say "Excuse me, sorr, but you are only just the amount of the whole of the National Debt short and he would withhold the ticket while you want to fetch it—and build half a dozen overbridges while the counting was going on.

"Interesting, but plippant," observed the King.

"Yus," I replied; crooningly.

"What I want to know," remarked his Majesty, "is whether you think Curzon will resign?"

"No" said I.

"What are the odds?" demanded his Majesty, with true sporting promptitude.

"Ten thousand to one," I replied.

"Taken" said his Majesty, making a note on his cuff.

"And Kitchener?" asked the King.

"No."

"Odds?"

"Fifty thousand to one" I replied.

"Why such large odds?" demanded E. R.

"'Cos, he knows it would never be accepted. If he went to France just now, they'd make him Emperor,"

"Prigmus" exclaimed his Majesty, "your knowledge of human affairs is simply superhuman"—a fact which might have been more elegantly expressed.

I have space for but one more topic, though half a hundred wrestle for selection. I might write of the dreadful middle-class saturnalia at Henley, but of course it is no place for me. I might write of the dreadful people who go there and try to believe it fashionable. I might write of the Test Match, but that I know nothing of cricket—such a wofully common game. I might write of political victories, but that the Lower House can scarcely interest a peer. Of the gilded chamber and its occupants I know more than any other man alive. But I can write of none now. I am to dine with the Duke of Diddlum to meet the Japanese—or some other foreign—princes, I forget which, and it grows late. I never care to keep my host waiting more than half an hour after the appointed time. So, I must hurry, as much as is consistent with dignity.

Verb-sap.—Never go more than twenty minutes late if you are dining with royalty.

PRIGMUS.

TSAR AND KAISER.

HASTY MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

M. de Witte Ignored.

A DISCUSSION OF POLICY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 23.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that the Tsar left Peterhoff, this morning, on board the Standart for Borgo in Finland to meet the Kaiser at dinner on board the Hohenzollern this evening.

M. de Witte besides his interview with M. Rouvier had also an interview with President Loubet.

LONDON, JULY 24.

A telegram from St Petersburg states that the Tsar was accompanied only by his brother, the Grand Duke Michael, and a Court Minister.

The Russian Foreign Office was not represented. This is possibly owing to considerations of French feelings.

There will be a second meeting on board the Standart to-day.

The Tsar will return to Peterhoff in the evening.

It is authoritatively stated that the Emperor William initiated the meeting.

His Majesty informed the Tsar from Sweden that he was desirous of seeing his Majesty in order to convince him of the sincerity of the German policy towards Russia.

Probably, Emperor William was anxious to counteract the effect of Prince Arisugawa's cordial reception in Germany and the German participation in the Japanese loan. The real significance of the meeting of the two monarchs is, however, only surmisable.

M. de Witte knew nothing of the approaching meeting before he started for Paris.

LATER.

It is pointed out in official circles that the exchange of views between the two Emperors is calculated to assist the labours of the Russian plenipotentiaries by promoting a general entente in the affairs of the Far East.

The German papers suggest that the initiative of the interview between the Kaiser and the Tsar emanated with the Tsar.

The motives and objects of the meeting are being anxiously discussed throughout Europe, especially in France where M. de Witte is at present discussing future policies and notably the possibilities of a Russian loan.

THE GOVERNMENT CRISIS.

Dissolution Probabilities.

CONSTERNATION AMONG THE LIBERALS.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The English papers are full of surmises and conjectures regarding the date of dissolution of Parliament, but there is nothing certain and no further development of the parliamentary crisis has taken place.

The Liberal papers, this morning, publish articles vehemently protesting against the argument that foreign politics will make the resignation of the Cabinet unadvisable.

Mr. Balfour has announced that the Government is not resigning.

LATER.

Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons cited a mass of precedents for not resigning upon a vote like that of Friday last, and did not mention any idea of dissolving. A heated discussion followed and eventually Mr Acland Hood, at the instance of Mr. Balfour, formally moved an adjournment of the House, which is tantamount to a motion of confidence.

A division is expected at midnight.

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

Terrible Outbreak at Nijni-novgorod.

A terrible outbreak of mob violence has taken place at Nijninovgorod against all well dressed persons, the mob pursuing them into their houses. Many have been killed and wounded.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 24.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Peninsular with the English Mails of the 14th instant, left here for Bombay at 8 p. m. to-day. The same Company's s. s. Victoria left for Colombo and Australia also at 3 p. m. to-day.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

GRANT TO FUND AN INSTITUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 24.

It is understood that the annual grant of twenty lakhs of rupees, which the Government of India have decided to distribute amongst the local Administrations for the encouragement of agricultural research will be devoted to the foundation and upkeep of an Agricultural Institute in each of the larger provinces. It will no doubt take some time to engage the requisite expert staffs. Meanwhile the construction of the necessary buildings can be put in hand so that no time will be lost in making use of the money. The proportion of the total grant received by the smaller administrations will, of course be less than that in the case of the bigger ones, but even when the amount is only a lakh of rupees per annum, it will be sufficient, when added to the various existing grants, to render possible the maintenance of a very useful body of scientists.

TREMENDOUS DOWNPOUR AT AHMEDABAD.

OVER FIVE LAKHS OF DAMAGE.

LANDSLIPS ON THE RAILWAYS.

A LAND OF FLOOD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JULY 23.

There has been a continuous downpour of rain during the last twenty-four hours, and it has not yet abated in violence. A number of huts have been destroyed, trees have been uprooted and Madhaspura is under water.

The loss is estimated at over five lakhs of rupees. Grain godowns are flooded, factories stopped and parts of the railway line has been washed away.

Over fifteen inches of rain were recorded during the day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 24.

For the past three or four days the rain has been more or less heavy, but last night is was unusually so.

To-day, since daybreak, there has been a very heavy downpour, the heaviest experienced here for some years. The river is rising rapidly and is in full flood now. The sky is heavily overcast, and the rain shows no signs of abating.

Since yesterday it has been raining hard in Poona and its surrounding places. Heavy rain is pouring down in torrents on the ghauts, several places having the appearance of lakes. Water in Mutla Muthe river, has risen very much. Steps of the bund are now under water and the river has swollen up to the platform of the steps. Water has reached the top of the buttresses of the Fitzgerald bridge. In some places the water has reached the road side and trees are under water, while near the hill upon which the mosque stands the fields are under water. At Holkar's bridge where the Sappers and Miners are stationed, the water has reached very nearly the level of the foot-way, on the far side washing the cemetery wall of Kirkee. On the road leading to the Royal Connaught Boat Club, water was close up to the side of the Club-house. In many places opposite the Club, the river had come up very far and, in fact, is washing the walls of outhouses and servants' quarters. The flag stand of the Club was one foot deep in water.

On the Kirkee road water has covered all low-lying lands and walls of gardens and has reached the house at present occupied by Jeejibhoy Petit. The tomb of the saint who is supposed to be buried hard by is submerged. It seems at Sangana, all is a wide mass of water coming in two directions into the city, several nullahs being flooded.

The heavy rains during the week-end in Gujarat resulted in causing considerable damage on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and the chord lines connected with it. The lines that have suffered most are the B. B. and C. I. Railway line, north of Baroda, the H. H. the Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway, the Godhra-Rutlam line, the Anand-Godhra branch and the Baroda-Godhra chord line. Railway communication was rendered impracticable, especially, between Mehmadabad and Barejedi. The chord line at Baroda, too, was considered unsafe for keeping the traffic up while that on the Petlad-Cambay line was stopped, as the culverts on the line were discovered to be in an unsafe condition. About twelve miles north of Baroda beyond Wasad on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line, railway communication has been cut off since Sunday morning. Mehmadabad and Barejedi have been reported to be flooded and the river Mahi at Sawalia is also in great danger of a heavy flood. Other breaches on the line have also been reported to be more or less serious. Dakor is threatened to be submerged by the Shedi river rising higher and higher and the line at Jamboora and Dhadhar has been washed away.

In consequence of these washaways, the Ahmedabad passengar train which ought to have reached Bombay at 9 p.m., on Sunday was several hours late. A special passenger train was started from Surat on Sunday evening, but it only arrived in Bombay at five o'clock yesterday morning. The down trains for Ahmedabad left Bombay punctually on Sunday and also yesterday, but the passengers beyond Baroda were warned that the trains were likely to be detained, and that they might be transshipped. The railway officials are busy coping with the unexpected delay that is being caused owing to the washaways.

On Saturday last there fell heavy rain at Khandva, causing a washaway at milage 381, the up-line being bodily removed in that locality by the tremendous force of the water, to a distance of about 150 yards. The register for that day showed no less than six inches of rain. Owing to the washaway occurring at about 2 p.m. on the afternoon of Saturday last, passengers had to be transhipped up to Sunday and yesterday the trains were working only on the single line. The Punjab and the Calcutta up mails arrived in Bombay on Sunday four hours late, owing to this washaway.

The rivers Tapti, Narbudda, and Sendhi are reported to be in heavy flood. Very heavy rains having fallen at Buranpore, the river Tapti at Surat began to rise rapidly yesterday, and last evening the river was found to have risen 93 feet above its normal level. Communications between the city and the village of Udhna, Katargaum, Randar, Bhaths, Adajan etc, situated on the opposite bank of the river, were cut off. The flood reached as far as the Hanuman Temple at Raja Owara and the Customs Toll Office at Ducca Owara and had it not been for the flood protective works the city would have been inundated. The bridges on the Tapti, the one connecting Surat with Rander and the other the railway bridge at Amreli have, however, withstood the force of the flood.

The telegraph line at Broach suffered seriously on Saturday night in consequence of a number of posts being knocked down by large trees falling on them and on the telegraph wires. The damage, was however, promptly repaired and communication restored.

The following is the official report issued by the B. B. & C. I. Railway:—

"Owing to heavy rain on 23rd July, the following breaches have occured on the B. B. and C. I. Railway System.

On the Anand-Godhra Branch.—The Shedi River has flooded the line near Dakore, and the line between Godhra and Tuwa has been washed away near mile 47. In consequence of the above all traffic between Anand and Godhra has been temporarily suspended.

On the Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway—The Jamboora River has flooded the line near Kelanpur, and the line is washed away near Bhilapur. These breaches will probably take several days to repair. Traffic between Baroda and Dabhoi has therefore been suspended.

On the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway washaways have occurred between Ellis Bridge and Sarkhoj, Moraiya and Baola, and Baola and Dholka, and traffic is therefore suspended.

MAIN LINE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Twenty-six inches of grain fell at Ahmedabad on 22nd and 23rd, and portions of the line between Ahmedabad and Mehmadabad are under water; traffic between these two stations is therefore temporarily suspended.

REDUCTION IN CABLE RATES.

CHEAPER TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 24.

The Government of India has issued the following Press Communique:—

On the 1st of March 1902 the rate for ordinary telegrams between Europe and India transmitted via the Teheran or Suez routes was reduced to 2s. 6d. a word. The desirability of a further reduction was strongly urged by the Government of India as soon as it became apparent that the traffic had responded rapidly to the cheaper rate and as a result of negotiations entered into with the Telegraph Administrations, concerned the Government of India are now in a position to announce that the rate for ordinary messages transmitted via Suez or Teheran will, with effect from 1st August 1905, be reduced to two shillings a word.

No intimation has yet reached the Government of India of the reduction of the press telegraph rates corresponding to that in the ordinary rate for home telegrams and it is understood that this matter is still under discussion in England. The rate that has been mentioned in this connection, however, is eight pence. The Indo-European Telegraph Company appear to have behaved liberally in the reduction to two shilings in the rate for private messages. The increase in traffic fixed as the point at which rates were to be reduced has not yet been quite reached.

DISINFECTION BY FIRE AT BAREILLY.

REPORTED SUCCESSFUL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 24.

A remarkable pamphlet is published giving results of a system of fire disinfection for plague which has been worked with most encouraging results in Bareilly, by the Cantonment Magistrate. The system consists in setting fire simultaneously over an entire mohalla to sugarcane refuse leaf or patai, which is spread three inches thick over the floors. The patai burns with great rapidity and forces ahead without sparks, the flame not reaching the roof and exhausting itself so rapidly that it does not burn the lintels. It is so cheap that enough could be bought in Bareilly for one rupee four annas to effectively disinfect forty-six houses. The whole Sadar Bazar in Bareilly has been twice treated by this system during the past plague season with the result that the disease has been almost entirely kept out, though prevalent in the adjoining city, and although in the previous season it was also bad in the Cantonment.

LORD CURZON'S ILLNESS.

IMPROVEMENT PROGRESSING.

I am glad to hear that the improvement which I reported, yesterday, in the condition of his Excellency the Viceroy is maintained to-day. Lord Curzon has had quite a sharp attack of illness, but I hope he is now on a fair way to speedy recovery.

INDIAN OFFICERS TO GO TO JAPAN.

The following officers have been selected to proceed to Japan to study the Japanese language:—Brevet-Major Cheyne, 8th Cavalry; Captain Steel, 17th Cavalry, and Captain Bateman Champain, 1/9th Gurkhas.

THE COMING POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 24.

Entries for the first Poona extra meeting are promising, all the races being filled well.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 24.

Colonel J. McCloghry, Principal Medical Office, Karachi Brigade, is transferred to Quetta Division vice Weir whose tenure has expired, and Lieut-Colonel H. B. Briggs goes to Karachi Brigade vice McCloghr.

Lieutenent-Colonel W. G. H. Henderson, officiates as P. M. O., Aden Brigade, vice Wilkins, granted leave out of India.

Lieutenant Polley, West India Regiment, is posted to the Western Command and Lieutenant Lentaigne, Lincolnshire Regiment, is attached to 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkhas, on appointment to the Indian Army.

2nd Lieutenant Mockler, Unattached List, comes out to join the 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

Captain Gillespie, the Rifle Brigade, is permitted to resign his commission.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS AND OVERBRIDGES.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE LETTER.

The following correspondence is forwarded to us for publication:—

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay 12th July, 1905.

To the Officiating Secretary to Government, P. W. Department (Railway Branch) Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 28th June, in reply to the Chamber's previous letters on the subject of Railway communications in the City and Island of Bombay, and I am desired by my Committee to convey to you their thanks for the full and valuable information that has now been placed before them.

My Committee, after due consideration, are however still of opinion that as the subject under discussion is of such grave importance to the future well-being of this City, no opportunity should be missed of fully ascertaining the opinions of all who are interested in the City's welfare. With this object in view my Committee appeal with renewed hope to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council to favourably consider their previous suggestion of appointing a truly representative Commission to throughly inquire into, and report on, the whole question of Local Communications, including in its scope the proposed erection of overbridges south of the Grant Road Station.—I have &c.

(Sd). C. H. ARMSTRONG,
Chairman.
(Sd). J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

P. W. Department, Railway Branch, Bombay Castle, 21st July 1905.

To the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th July, 1905, requesting that your Committee's previous suggestion for the appointment of a truly representative Commission to thoroughly enquire into, and report on, the whole question of local Communications, including in its scope the proposed erection of bover-bridges south of the Grant Road Station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway may be favourably considered, and in reply to state that a copy of your letter will be forwarded to the Railway Board in continuation of previous correspondence.—I have &c.

(Sd.) J. S. BROWN,
Offg. Secretary to Government.

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

Our correspondent, writing from Nagpur on July 23rd, says:—The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C. S. I., Chief Commissioner, accompanied by Mr. S. C. Hill, Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Beadon, Inspector of European Schools, and the Ven'ble Archdeacon G. M. Davies, visited the Bishop's School. As is his wont he paid a visit to each class. This trait of mustering every detail in connection with whatever Mr. Miller undertakes to do and his desire to be conversant in the briefest possible space of time with whatever will come under his purview as the administrator of these vast provinces coupled with his characteristic "savoir faire" have gained the confidence of the people.

Mr. F. G. Sly, Inspector-General of Agriculture, after a tour in Burma and Bengal, returned to Nagpur on Tuesday night. Mr Sly stays here for about a month, when he again proceeds on tour, evidently through the Punjab, finally reaching Dehra Dunn, which place is to be made the head-quarters of the Inspector-General of Agriculture. His peregrinations in Burma were, I hear, productive of great good to agriculture.

The monthly meeting of the Church of England Temperance Society was held in the Bishop's School on Tuesday and was as usual very well attended. The Ven'ble Archdeacon G. M. Davies to whose unflagging interest the Society owes its existence, opened the meeting with a hymn and prayer, after which a short programme of music was gone through, which reflected great credit on those who took part in it. At the close, the Rev. Mr. Davies delivered a brief but impressive exhortation on temperance. These monthly meetings are very pleasant, bringing all Christians together and are productive of good in those who are now the Society's members, and attend its meetings.

Nagpur is still being favoured with copious showers, the weather reports are most favourable, indicating thereby the beginning of a good season. Sowings of cotton have almost been completed in the Nagpur country Nimar, Chhindwara and parts of Berar. That blight on agriculture, the locust, which I chronicled in my last as having been exterminated by the heavy downpours reported from surrounding parts, has again appeared. Mr. B. P. Standen, Commissioner of Settlement and Agriculture, assisted by the Government Entomologist, has made the extermination of this plague his special study, and although the devices suggested and carried out have been many and singular, the sum total of success achieved has been small and temporary.

The Central Provinces have gained the reputation of being a decade or two behind the times. But this cannot be said now, for, though stated by me last week, they have girded up their loins and are making giant strides to the fore front. Last week, I spoke of the introduction of the electric tram and the lighting of the town by electricity. It is now my pleasant duty to state that the telephone is to be introduced. This was a great desideratum. All officials and non-officials can now save time, which in this busy work aday world means money. Then again the authorities have decided to introduce fire-engines and fire-escapes. The latter may not be a "sine qua non," for the old landlords and house-builders did not care to live ten or more feet from the earth. But we have fire-engines now and the wonder is how we did so long without them. The recent disastrous fire, which occasioned the loss of about a lakh of rupees, taught our Civic Fathers experience at a heavy cost.

Colonel Swami, the Civil Surgeon, Chief Physician to the Mayo Hospital, and Sanitary Commissioner, Nagpur, is working with might and main to bring Nagpur up, in matters sanitary, to the highest level. As Chief Physician to the Mayo Hospital, Colonel Swami has vastly improved the building. He has greatly improved the diet of patients, both European and Native. His large sympathy for suffering humanity has gained him great popularity, benefactors in Mr. Gopal Rao Buti of Nagpur and Seth Bachraj of Wardha coming forward to give donations and build special wards in the compound of the Mayo Hospital, Colonel Swami intends going on two years' furlough from September. Colonel Moriarty, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, intends retiring a month for two later, Colonel Swami, who has done so much for Nagpur, is the next senior man on the list of medicals.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Nagpur returned to Nagpur on Tuesday night after a fortnight spent in visiting all the churches subject to his jurisdiction.

The cry over the partition question is loud and bitter. Yet it seems to me that the idea of grouping together races in the country speaking one language and having common customs is a good one.

NOTES FROM GOA.

Our Panjim correspondent writing on July 22 says:—At last all fears of deficient monsoon have passed away, as the rains have returned to us and agriculturists are in excellent spirits.

General Castelho Branco shortly leaves this colony having done little or nothing in the way of irrigation schemes or improvements, except ordering the experimental cultivation of certain rice lands by means of water from wells, drawn by bullocks, on the 'mote' system as the natives call it and which is not a novelty in British India, the result has been a disappointing one. We shall now have, as is customary in Portuguese Colonies, pompous reports and suggestions, with laudatory observations on the part of the Ministers and which will all end in smoke. This little farce has cost the country a good sound sum, which might have been better expended. We are now going to be blessed with dredgers, which are much needed as our rivers are full of mud, so that even small launches or boats meet with obstruction when navigating, while in old days boats and every ship of large size could easily proceed from New to Old Goa. It is to be hoped proper dredgers will be purchased, manned and directed by experienced persons. The W. I. Portuguese Railway Company have one or two dredgers at Marmagoa, which the Agent would readily lend or hire to our Government and why not begin in this manner. This suggestion might be considered by the authorities.

As yet, it is not definitely settled who is to be our next Governor-General. If Rear Admiral Castelho is too old to proceed to India, why not send out his Colleague Sergio, who some years ago was in Portuguese India, first as Secretary to Government and afterwards as Governor of Damaun? He is well versed in the affairs of our Colonies, and would make an excellent Governor. The other candidate in the field is Colonel Novais who was once Governor of Macao, and made himself very popular there.

The project of the Associacao Goana in Bombay which is presided by Dr. Accacio Viegas, a well known and patriotic gentleman, of granting subsidies for three years to any three ladies Goa who may come out to Bombay to learn Midwifery in one of the Hospitals of Bombay, has been enthusiastically received here, for there are no qualified midwives in this side and great is the mischief done by incompetent women, who act as midwives. The terms and conditions of the proposed subsidy are that the three ladies after obtaining their Diplomas, should return to Goa and practice there for 10 or 15 years at reasonable fees. The Portuguese Government might also grant free passages and a bonus to the ladies coming out and obtaining Diplomas from one of the Medical Colleges in Bombay. They might also be middle aged Eurasians possessing a thorough knowledge of the Konkani language.

The Custom House at Cullem is, at last, to be transferred to Sanvordem, which will prove very convenient to importers and exporters by the W. I. P. Railway route. It is to be hoped Government would abolish many obstacles to and unnecessary examinations of the baggages of passengers, and reduce or do away with customs duties on insignificant articles. Many use tea dust or inferior kinds of tea, the duty on which is the same as on superior grades of tea, not on valuation but per pound, thus doubling the cost of tea dust.

SANGLI NOTES.

Great anxiety is being felt here at the long continued holding off of the monsoon, writes our Sangli correspondent. There is, however, every indication of its speedy arrival and if our hopes are not again falsified everything will yet be well.

On the 15th instant the Kolhapur Infantry paid us a visit and played off the return match with our local team. The latter won easily by 114 runs, Joshi-102 & Bhatwadekar-60 being the best scores of the day. On the 22nd instant the Rajaram College came over and fared even worse at our hands, being beaten by an innings and 35 runs, Gokhale-67, Dixit-43 and Powar 29 not out being the best individual efforts. The ground fielding of the Sangli team showed a great improvement, but ther catching was execrable, some 12 catches, mostly of an easy nature, being missed during the two matches. Such a state of things when playing with a team stronger than those hitherto opposed to us can only mean disaster.

BOMBAY BARODA RAILWAY.

TERMS OF PURCHASE.

Presiding at the meeting of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, held in London recently, Colonel Sir W. S. S. Bisset said that the results of the half-year were in excess of expectations and better than any December half-year since 1899. If the expectations of the current half-year's results were realised the directors would be able to recommend in December a payment from surplus profits of a dividend of £1 7s. 0d. per cent, in addition to the guaranteed interest of £2 10s., making a total for the first half-year of 1905 of £3 17s. 0d. per cent. The proprietors' dividend for the whole year 1905 was likely to be nearly 7 per cent, against 5 1-2 for 1904 and £5 0s 0d. for 1903. The very success could only enhance the disappointment of the proprietors over the compulsory purchase of the railway, and the consequent loss of income which could not be less, and might be more, than 25 per cent. The payment of £3117s. 0d., which they hoped to make in January, would include the guaranteed interest on the capital up to the 31st December next when that interest would finally cease. The amount that might be available from miscellaneous funds in hand including the company's share of the surplus profits for the half-year ending 31st December, would be distributed after the accounts for that period had been definitely adjusted and the contingent liabilities of the company duly provided for, but with that exception no further payment would accrue to the stockholders of the present company after this year.

The report having been adopted, the Chairman moved a resolution authorising the directors to submit to the Secretary of State proposals for the reconstitution of the company and for varying the mode of payment of purchase price in such manner as the directors might think fit, and to carry out any agreement that might be come to with the Secretary of State. The Chairman said that there were three important matters for consideration. First, the purchase price of the stock, which had been agreed to at approximately £145 15s, 5d. secondly, the method of payment which at the option of the Secretary of State could be in cash or by the annuity method, and thirdly, the proposed reconstitution of the company as a working agency for carrying on the administration of the railway and of the large system which they had for so many years been working, a system which now extended over 3 000 miles of railway, and which for 1904 had carried 36,000 000 of passengers, 4 1-3 million tons of goods, and produced net revenues of Rs. 231 lakhs. He thought the shareholders would support the proposal for reconstitution and the directors are asked their authority to accept part payment of the purchase price in the stock of such reconstituted company. Referring to the question of the mode of payment for the portion of capital that would be finally cancelled, he explained that if an annuity were offered by the Secretary of State it would be current for 48 1-3 years and would then cease. The Stock Exchange called this the "A" Annuity, and he thought they all understood the difference between this and the "B" Annuity—which was the yearly payment or income arising from the "A" Annuity for deducting enough to form a safe sinking fund for the redemption of capital at the end of 48 1 3 years. The rate of interest by which their annuity if offered, would be calculated would not, so far as they could now judge be much less than £3 14s. per cent. In this case the Secretary of State would pay them £5 0s. 0d. of "A" Annuity per £100 stock. But two-thirds of the holders were joint holders, and most of these were trustees, and for all trustees the creation of a sinking fund was obligatory. After allowing for the sinking fund the dividend payable to the "B" annuitant would be £4 12s. 0s, or at the rate of £2 10s 8d per cent on the purchase price. Supposing the company succeeded on all points in the case entered in the courts for trial, the Secretary of State would pay them about £5 10s. of "A" Annuity per £100 stock, in which case after allowing for sinking fund, the "B" annuitant would receive £4 10s. per £100 stock equal to a dividend of £3 2s. per cent on the purchase price of £154 15s, 5ds. The directors were, however, most anxious that the purchase price should be paid in India 3 per cent stock which would be less burdensome to the Secretary of state and more advantageous to the general body of proprietors than an annuity. Should the Secretary of State accept that proposal he (the Chairman) estimated that the annual payment to the holder of £100 stock would be approximately £4 10s., giving a rate of interest on the purchase price of about £3 2s. per cent per annum. Under this arrangement the Secretary of State would save from £1 10s. 0d. to £11 4s per £100 stock per annum or from £1 6,000 to £28,000 per annum for 48 1-3 years, a sum with which he could, if he so desired, create an adequate sinking fund to extinguish his capital indebtedness. Further the trustee proprietor would probably receive a dividend fully equal to that which the "B" Annuity would furnish while he had the inestimable advantage of possessing a marketable security which he could realise for his beneficiaries without that grave depreciation which so seriously affected such proprietors in the case of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Two or three stockholders supported the Chairman's view that the payment should be made in stock and in reply to some questions the Chairman said that they would expect to get a share of surplus profits if the company should be reconstituted, which would give them a living interest in the working of the railway. As to the price at which the India Stock would be issued they did not yet know whether the Secretary of State would accept their proposals. There was provision in the Bill now in Parliament for power to issue stock for such a purpose. He trusted the shareholders would be content to leave the negotiation of the matter in the hands of the directors, and they hoped they would, if the proposal was accepted, get an equivalent of the cash value of the purchase price of £154 15s, 5d.

CRICKET.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA vs. FRIENDS UNION C. C.

The above match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday, and resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 78 runs. Scores:—

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr C V Mehta, c Vakil, b Talpade	38
Mr P Baloo, run out	18
Mr M D Pai, b Talpade	53
Mr Narayen Rao, c Vakil, b Talpade	1
Mr Dhareskar, c Talpade	7
Mr Purshottam, b w, Vakil	5
Mr Bhoota, c Telang, b Vakil	0
Mr Pathare, run out	1
Mr Pilgaoker, not out	6
Mr Deoji, Dwarkadas, run out	0
Mr Wagle, c Shete, b Talpade	0
Extras	12
Total	146

FRIENDS UNION C. C.

Mr W B Talpade, c Bhoota, b Baloo	0
Mr Prabhakar, c Pathare, b Mehta	5
Mr D A Shete, run out	15
Mr D K Telang, b Baloo	4
Mr Dandeker, run out	7
Mr W G Shete, c Wagle, b Mehta	10
Mr Vakil, c Mehta, b Baloo	1
Mr Bhatwadeker, b w Baloo	3
Mr Kapadia, st Dhargelker, b Bhoota	5
Mr Sanvram, not out	12
Mr Pilgaoker, c Mehta, b Bhoota	0
Extras	6
Total	68

NORTHCOTE SHIELD.

The Northcote Inter-Collegeate Shield match between Grant Medical College and the Elphinstone College comes off on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday on the Bombay Gymkhana ground. Play will commence at 10 a. m. The following players will represent G. M. College:—Messrs. B. S. Photographer (Captain), N. G. Prabhakar, N. S. Bhedwar, N. B. Droabseth J. B. Vaidya, D. K. Telang, N. K. Ashburner, N. F. Mogrelia, R. B. Vatcha, P. M. Talyarkhan and R. M. Pavri, S. S. Daruwalla (Scorer), D. M. Raja (Umpire).

GUJARAT WATER ASSESSMENT.

The following principles to be applied to the abatement or remission of the assessment for water advantages in Gujarat have been laid down by Government:—

Where tanks or other sources of water are abandoned as Government improvements, "himayat" should be struck off the assessment of land under them; And it should also be struck off the assessment of land which manifestly cannot now be irrigated from tanks maintained by Government.

For land which is irrigable from tanks or other sources of water belonging to or maintained by Government "himayat" should be remitted, if in any year the water for irrigation is not available for that land.

When rice is grown without irrigation from any source of water belonging to or maintained by Government the general orders relating to the suspension and remission of land revenue should be applied with the understanding that the assessment is akasia and soil assessmen combined. When any crop other than rice is grown in lieu of rice in rice land, the orders should be applied with the understanding that the assessment is the soil assessmen alone, akasia being entirely remitted.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The Third Test.

THE 'VARSITY MATCH.

THE END OF HENLEY.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The third of the 1905 series of Test matches will go down to history as one of the most irritating games from the English point of view ever played between England and Australia. All through the match, allowing for certain fluctuations in fortune that are inevitable in cricket, England proved themselves the superior side, yet in the end Australia succeeded in effecting a draw, due largely to errors in the field by England when the game entered upon its final and most interesting stage. These errors were the missing by Hayward in the slips of Hill before he had scored and the failure of Blythe to accept an easy return from Noble, when there were still 65 minutes left for play. Had either of these chances been accepted it is highly probable that England would have won outright instead of having to rest content with a "moral victory," which may or may not be regarded as satisfactory evidence of her superiority, according to the special point of view.

That these incidents had an important bearing on the result is beyond dispute. When Australia went in at five minutes past one Trumper was taken in the slips with only two scored, while in the next over Duff was all but bowled. Then in Warren's next over Hill snicked a ball straight into Hayward's hands at second slip. The Surrey player made two catches yesterday off similar chances, but to-day he dropped the ball. There is no question that at this stage the loss of Trumper had demoralished the batsman and that if Hill had gone there might have been a complete collapse. The escape had a steadying effect upon Hill, and he played particularly sound cricket and showed a restraint he rarely displays. Time counts for more than runs in such a situation, and had the second wicket fallen before lunch it would have made a great difference. The second let-off that probably affected the ultimate result occurred at 25 minutes past five. Noble then gave Blythe the easiest of returns, but the chance was not accepted. As Noble then batted for twenty-five minutes longer it is safe to say that the failure of Blythe to hold the ball may have deprived England of victory. The seventh wicket, it is true, fell at ten minutes to six, so that there was still time to capture the outstanding three wickets, but M. Leod and Gregory stayed until twenty past six, when bad light stopped play. Had an hour and five minutes remained for play when Gregory and M'Leod came together the situation would have been more nerve-trying. In any case the chance of securing a wicket would have been greater, for there would have been longer time to get them out. Then Laver and Kelly would have been called upon to face a most trying position, for the light was none too good, and the situation again would have been as severe a test as batsmen ever have to face. There were, too, certain examples of the more purely accidental luck of the game that had a great bearing on the ultimate result. Noble was twice all, but bowled, while Armstrong had a still narrower escape, for he lashed out wildly at the first ball he received from Haigh, and Lilley was so sure he was bowled that he let the ball go for three byes.

But this form of luck would, perhaps, have escaped notice in a match of smaller issues, and, when all is said, England's failure to win was due directly to the missed chances to which reference has been made. Dropped catches are, of course, inevitable, and the best fieldsmen in the world are liable occasionally to fail. For all that, it was decidedly irritating for those of English sympathies to see England fail to win through this form of error. The failure to push home the great advantage gained may possibly, of course, have lost England the rubber, for two games have still to be played and Australia, with luck, may win both. Under equal conditions, however, to judge from the form shown in the three games already played, England may be regarded as perfectly safe from defeat. The Australians may draw, but they can hardly be regarded as equal to the task of defeating England unless exceptionally favoured by fortune in the matter of the wicket. They played a most plucky game but, their success in effecting a draw was due to the mistakes in the field and not to the soundness of the batting—Noble's fine display perhaps excepted, though even he owed something to fortune, apart altogether from the direct life he received at the hands of Blythe. In all departments of the game, fielding excepted, England have shown themselves to be the superior team, and even in fielding they cannot be said to have suffered in comparison with their opponents.

Not often has an Oxford and Cambridge match attracted less attention than that commenced at Oxford's on Thursday. The reasons are not far to seek. In a season when the Australians are here the contests of the Colonials overshadow everything in purely English cricket, and this year there has been little in the doings of the Universities to arouse enthusiasm. Moreover, while both teams included several players of ability, in neither eleven is there any exceptionally interesting personality. Yesterday, too, the match no doubt suffered through clashing with the last day of Henley Regatta. At the start the ground presented a strangely deserted appearance, and, although the attendance improved after lunch the number paying for admission was only 6,207, and it is doubtful whether the company amounted to more than twelve thousand. Still, the match attracted many people prominently associated with the game of cricket. As had been generally anticipated, the last place in the Oxford team was given to F. A. H. Henley, the senior from Forest School while C. C. Page, Malvern senior, was in the Cambridge eleven given the preference over H. Mainprice, the Rugby football captain. The Oxford eleven included seven old Blues, two seniors in Udal and Henley, and two freshmen in G. Foster of Malvern and E. L. Wright of Winchester. Cambridge enjoyed the assistance of six old Blues, four seniors in Morcom, May, Colbeck, and Page, and one freshman, R. A. Young, of Repton. In the two elevens Malvern and Winchester could each claim four representatives, Harrow three, and Marlborough and Repton two. Of the 22 players Martin alone came from Eton. Delightful weather prevailed, despite the falling off in the number of those present the ground, during the intervals at lunch and between the innings, when the spectators were allowed to promenade on the playing area, presented a charming picture of life and colour.

If never rising to any great height of excellence the cricket proved most interesting, the fortunes of the game undergoing several marked changes in the course of the day. Cambridge fared none too well in losing four of their best batsmen for 110, but they seemed likely to put together a fine total when Payne and Kugwin batted so freely and well that in the next hour they carried the score to 183. Then came a remarkable collapse before the bowling of Martin and Udal, the last six wickets falling for the addition of 35 runs. Again Oxford had no particular reason to congratulate themselves when Evans, Carlisle, Branston, and Foster were all out for 89, yet, thanks to some spirited batting by Raphael and Wright during the last forty-five minutes the total reached 166 without further loss. Thanks to this stand, Oxford left off in the stronger position, being only 52 behind with six wickets in hand. There were no striking successes, but Young justified the high opinion of his abilities, playing with much skill and judgment for an hour and a half, and making not only the best score for his side, but the highest of the day. The only real bright cricket shown for Cambridge, however, was that of Payne and Keigwin. The latter enjoyed some luck, but was nothing like the laborious batsman he proved twelve months ago. Of the Oxford bowlers, Udal, without being too accurate in his pitch, maintained a good pace, and brought off two catches. Martin, although not dismissing any of the crack batsmen, kept a fine length, and wanted very careful watching. No bad mistake was made with any chance, but the ground fielding might have been cleaner. Cambridge must be pronounced somewhat unlucky in leaving off with the worse of the game. Al-

the start Napier and Mcrcom bowled uncommonly well, and with ordinary luck must have got rid of Evans and Carlisle for practically nothing and later on McDonell bowled steadily, while the fielding, apart from one mistake, was brilliant in the extreme. Better work in this respect has not been seen in the University match for a long time past. Curiously enough, the one blunder was committed by Payne who one of the foremost wicket-keepers of the day, missed an easy catch. Raphael and Wright accomplished a capital performance, playing themselves in with much care, and then hitting out with great power during the last half-hour. The rest of the Oxford batting was only of moderate quality.

If Lancashire had succeeded in beating Sussex on Saturday, justice would have compelled the admission that the victory was weather-won. This fact makes the performance of Sussex in effecting a draw all the more creditable. Indeed, when all the circumstances are considered the final honours of the match remained with the Southern shire. On the bare figures, Lancashire, it is true, had the better of the final position, in so far as Sussex, with eight wickets to fall, still required 67 runs to save the innings defeat when the game was abandoned as a draw at ten minutes past six; but judged by the relative standard the honours remained with the visitors, for they had all the worst of the wicket and were playing an uphill game all Friday and Saturday. With Lancashire's play up to Saturday little fault could be found. If they were fortunate to win the toss, they made excellent use of their good fortune, while on Friday, when the wicket, owing to the rain that fell during Thursday night and Friday morning, was assisting the bowlers. Kermode Sharp, and Heap all bowled finely. On Saturday, however, the reverse was the case. The wicket was doubtless somewhat dead during the first hour or so play was in progress, but the shall turned all the time Sussex were batting, while the pitch was undoubtedly so much in favour of the bowlers that if Kermode, Sharp. Heap, and Hallows had been able to avail themselves of its condition, Sussex would probably have been defeated.

This may be said without in any way detracting from the merit of the fine innings played by Fry and the extremely steady and restrained batting of Vine and Killick, whose partnership of two hours' duration for the second wicket ensured a draw. Fry's innings was a decided curiosity and was in some respects an even more remarkable effort than that of Goldie on the previous day. Goldie, it will be remembered, began with seven fours, while there were no fewer than ten strokes of that value in his 47. Fry made the 41 which he added on Saturday to his overnight score of 13 off four overs. He made 8 off Kermode's first over and 12 off his second over. For the next twenty minutes he did not make a scoring stroke. Then he scored 10 off one over from Heap. Sharp was at once substituted for the left-hander, and Fry scored 11 off his first over and was out leg before to the second last ball. This over was itself a curiosity. It contained three no-balls, while 14 runs were made off the nine balls, the eighth securing Fry's wicket, Fry getting two fours, a two and a single, while Vine scored 3 from a square cut.

Fry's innings, apart from the peculiarity just noted, was a masterly display and was thoroughly characteristic in so far as it revealed the batsman's unique powers of scoring "to the on side" in front and behind the wicket. Half the secret of Fry's success—his restraint apart—is his natural and acquired quick judgment of length and resolution. He rarely, if ever, makes a half-hit, and when he hits, he hits hard and without hesitation. He is never "in two minds." This trait was much in evidence on Saturday, as may be inferred from the brief analysis of his innings already given. Fry made his 54 out of 77 in fifty-five minutes, and when he left at four o'clock (the resumption being delayed until 3-20 owing to the rain) there was still ample time for Lancashire to get Sussex out and to secure a victory.

The dismissal of Fry, instead of paving the way for a Sussex collapse and a Lancashire victory, proved the prelude to a stubborn stand by Killick and Vine, who for two hours defied all the efforts of the Lancashire bowlers to part them and added 83 runs, of which Vine made 25. MacLaren made change after change in his bowling, and even tried Spooner with lobs, but the batsmen were not to be tempted from their steady, watchful game. From the popular point of view, to judge from the ironical cheers that greeted each scoring stroke and, for a time, every ball that was merely stopped, the crowd found the cricket somewhat tedious. Possibly it was; but as a display of the sort of defensive cricket which saves games it was beyond praise, for both men, while very properly declining to run any risks, never let a really loose ball—a long hop, half volley, or full toss—pass without paying toll. When, for example, Spooner went on with lobs, when the pair had put on only 22 in an hour, twelve runs were scored off his first and only over. Good length balls were carefully played, as may be gathered from the fact that the first seven overs sent down by Hallows, who bowled all too accurately, were maidens. Killick had to change his natural game, and deserves the same credit for his adaptability as was rightly bestowed on Hornby for a similar display of opportunism under almost identical circumstances in Hirst's benefit match at Leeds last season.

The sixty-sixth Henley Royal Regatta is over, and once more English style and rowing traditions are vindicated, the Americans' scratch and the Belgians' scrape, both with an absence of swing or leg drive, entirely depending on the power of the arm. Such methods have been proved to be absolutely wrong, and hopeless against the full strength of the body properly applied, as is the case in all crews properly coached and taught by English mentors. We can learn something from the enemy, however. The American boat, as regards its slides and general build, possesses several points worthy of imitation, and the Belgian oars seem to be better adapted to hold the water than even the most recent production of Ayling and Norris. It is curious that all the foreign crews adopt swivel rowlocks, whilst we have tried them over and over again and discarded them, except for scullers. There is no doubt that they are a great assistance if a crew of eight or four is absolutely together, but until the men are rowing as one swivels are far better left alone, and fixed riggers used. The Regatta has been a great success. The record entry list proved that it attractions are as powerful as ever. Although the number of houseboats and launches has dwindled down to forty-one this year, which no true rowing man will regret, the attendances on the river and the banks were on each day much above the average. The weather was perfect. Until Kelly vculled yesterday no records were added to the Regatta history. Very seldom have such perfect conditions for fast time prevailed at Henley for the whole three days.

THE demand for an independent inquiry into the circumstances of the Sova Fazlar murder case is supported by the "Englishman." It suggests that the committee of inquiry should consist of three members headed by some trustworthy Magistrate, or better still, a High Court Judge, the other two being an independent Englishman, such as the Sheriff, and a trustworthy Indian gentleman, preferably some one accustomed to hear and sift evidence. The suggestion will strike most people as worthy of consideration; but we may perhaps take it for granted that a committee of some sort will be appointed, and, so long as the members are independent and responsible, the public may rest assured that the truth will be unveiled.

THE national festival is a topic that arouses vastly more interest in Paris at the present moment than do the negotiations concerning Moroccowrote a home paper. For tens of thousands the issue is a momentous one. It is a question of one day's holiday or three. The day itself, July 14th, falls on a Friday, and a movement that has already assumed large proportions is on foot for adding the Saturday to it. The Bourse, it is already announced, will be closed; so will all the banks and most of the leading shops. The great object now is to sweep into the movement the tradespeople of the smaller middle class suburbs, and great hopes are entertained, not only of securing them, but also those of the better working class neighbourhoods.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read, with pleasure, "Education Again's" letter because I believe he feels keenly for his neglected and uncared for humble brethren. No doubt, under the painful circumstances mentioned and to save the children from being lost to the Catholic Faith, His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay would have certainly made room in his Institutions for the unfortunate orphans of Chuim, had the Very Revd. Father Placido Hilariano Henriques now Vera of Thana, represented their pitiable case to him. But to those who regard the Padroado as the "brightest diadem" in the Lusitanian Crown, and glory in it, an appeal, "ad misericordiam," to the humble sons of Loyola is not an easy task; it presents a picture in which the sublime approaches the ridiculous. Further, to ask the Jesuit Fathers to admit orphans of the Padroado jurisdiction in their Institutions requires no ordinary amount of courage; it is obviously so unfair. For such a practice, while it offers a premium to the apathy of the Padroadists, encroaches upon the rights, privileges, and claims of the parishioners of the Archbishop of Bombay, who, at times, are, indeed, in urgent need of help and protection. I am not aware that the overflowing revenues of the wealthy Padroado parishes go to the help of the Jesuits or that the rich ecclesiastics contribute towards the maintenance of Jesuit institutions. That it should be the duty of the Padroado clergy to baptise, marry and bury their parishioners and receive on each occasion their fees and that it should be the duty of the authorities of the other jurisdiction to educate bring up, give them an asylum and receive no remuneration, but at best only empty thanks. If at all is the oddest proposition I have ever heard.

As to the fate of the hapless Chuim orphans, may I ask what measures, if any, were taken to recover them? Did the Shepherd go after the lost lambs?—Yours &c.

A CATHOLIC.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter signed by "A Catholic" with appeared in your issue of the 13th instant advocating the want of an Orphange for destitute or helpless Orphans in the Diocese of Damaun, I may be permitted to make a few remarks. Your correspondent seems to be quite at sea regarding the financial position of the Diocese. The subject he has chosen is not a trifling one and if I am not mistaken was ventilated in your paper by the same writer some time ago, though I do not know in what spirit it is now brought before the public. I shall not discuss the motives by which your correspondent was actuated to indite his letter. Suffice it to say, however, it is an undoubted fact that the indefatigable Bishop, who rules the Diocese of Damaun, has already given this question his wise consideration. The needs of the Diocese are manifold and too numerous to be attended to, all at once.

If there is at present no Orphanage it is not fair to ascribe it to his Lordship's inactivity. The Diocese of Damaun is not entirely deaf to its wants. "A Catholic" is not perhaps cognizant of the fact that there exist two charitable institutions in the Diocese known as "The Societies of Our Lady of Piety" attached to the parishes of Mazagon and Dabul under his Lordship's patronage. These Societies established long ago, have been, year after year, supporting and relieving hundreds of indigents. They possess two well-directed Asylums for most of their poor to live in, in the abovenamed localities. "A Catholic" may be given to understand that the funds of the rich Churches and large parishes of the Diocese cannot be utilized for the erection of an orphanage. Unless those belonging to the Diocese come forward with funds it is not possible for the Bishop to do anything in this direction.—Yours, &c.

A PADROADIST.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—I welcome the suggestions made in your today's issue by "Nil Desperandum." The second suggestion is to make a representation to the Bishop of Damun, but considering that this question has been discussed for nearly a month by this time, the Bishop of Damon could very well issue orders and make necessary arrangements. Before representating to the Apostolic Delegate, Monsignor Zaleski, the best thing is to send cuttings of all the correspondence published. I doubt the Association of J. P's. will co-operate in sending representation to Cardinal Merry de Val, but let the poor people fight out our cause. because self-help always plays an important factor in one's success in life.

I made inquiries into the matter of those three children at present in charge of the American Mission, and am given to understand that the photos of these children are sent to America to their Head Mission, perhaps to point out that the Schools under the jurisdiction of Damon Diocese are of no-avail and hence they send Catholic children to Protestant Schools. If this be true, undoubtedly they must have clearly printed in their yearly reports and it must have caused a great sensation among the Catholic priests there to note the good that Damon Diocese is doing for the Catholics. In Bassein the "Shalls" (Marathi Schools) open at 6-30 and English School at 10 a.m. A spiritual priest has a Catechism class from 7 to 10 a.m. under threat that if they don't attend, their confession will not be heard and hence the School is neglected and those who wish to go to School go late.—Yours, &c.

EDUCATION AGAIN.

IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have attentively read all the letters complaining of the backward state of education among the spiritual subjects of his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun especially in Salsette and Bassein, and advocating the establishment of an Orphanage for the poor and destitute children of those who are subject to his jurisdiction in imitation of similar establishments in the Archdiocese of Bombay, which is chiefly composed of Jesuit Missionaries. That elementary schools in Salsette and Bassein, and one orphanage are is needed in the Diocese of Damaun we all admit, but how can any one expect the good Bishop of Damaun to do wonders at once, especially when he has no available funds and his Diocese, though large is comparatively a poor one. It is the duty of his well-to-do subjects to come forward and to provide the Bishop with ways and means to enable him to make a beginning and to wait on his Lordship, Monsignor Sebastiao, their Bishop, who, I have not the slightest doubt, will render every assistance in his power and even try to get a grant-in-aid from the Portuguese Government or from the Patron of the Padroado Churches, his most faithful Majesty the King of Portugal. Instead of an orphanage I would at first suggest a Poor Home or a Home for destitute children and orphans, and if all the spiritual subjects of the Bishop subscribed and paid every month 2 or 4 annas per head, I think a fair beginnig could be made. There should be no differences as to castes, all Portuguese, Goans and East Indians should be treated alike and admitted in the orphanage, or Home which might be located in Tanna, Andheri or Ghat Cooper. The Associacao Goana and the Bombay East Indian Association should and will, I think render every assistance. It is of no use to be writing letters on the subject in the English newspapers. Convene a General Meeting and nominate a dozen or two of the leading members of the different Catholic communities to wait on His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun. His Excellency the popular Portuguese Consul General Viscomte de Wrem will also, I am sure if requested give every help and even intercede with the authorities in Lisbon for a donation—I belong to the jurisdiction of his Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, but being a Portuguese subject and a Catholic I take great interest in the welfare of all the Catholics in British India, be they Portuguese, Goans or East Indians —&c.,

MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS.

Mazagon, July 22.

V.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—That the Bombay East Indian Association being a body started with the object of promoting education amongst the the Bassein and the Salsette Christians, it is, its bounden duty to submit to the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun representations on the Catholic education in respect to Salsette and Bassein and to represent the case to the Holy See, if His Grace is unable to do any thing in the matter. That the Association has not till now taken these measures, is to be regretted, the more so as it has not been backward to approach the Government of Bombay and request that its leading members may be raised to the Bench of Justices. The Association has often been reminded through the columns of your paper and by other means, that one of its duty is to urge upon the attention of the Archbishop Bishop of Damaun and the Holy Father, the desirability of undertaking educational enterprises in the benighted diocese of Damaun. The appeals made to the Association having failed, I beg leave to invite the Justices of the Peace, belonging to the East Indian community to meet together and having resolved themselves into a committee to frame a regular organization for the purpose of drawing the attention of the Holy Father, if need be in a matter of so vital importance to the community of which they are leaders. Let them give proofs to Government of their patriotism and of their sincere desire to promote a good cause.—Yours &c.

A FRIEND OF EDUCATION.

(Owing to pressure on our space we must now close this correspondence for the present.—ED., "B.G.")

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 25.

The following information has been received by the Meteorological Department from Southern Indian Ocean:—Mauritius—Pressure during the last week is '01 below normal and the average wind velocity 9 miles an hour. Rainfall of the week amounted to 0·42 inch. Zanzibar pressure is 01 below normal and average wind velocity 9 miles an hour; there was no rain, Seychelles,—pressure was '02 in excess and average wind velocity was '10 miles an hour; rainfall of the week was 0·03 inch.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 24.

The depression lying yesterday in Gujarat has moved slowly northwards and remains deep, heavy rain continued in Gujarat chiefly in the northern districts. General rain has fallen in Burma and on the West Coast. Local rain has occurred in Bengal Chota Nagpur, the West Himalayan Districts, South Rajputana, Sind and the Deccan. Ahmedabad reports 12 1/2 inches of rain, Rajkot 10 1/2 inches Tavoy 3 inches, Sialkot 2 inches, Thayetmyo, Maymyo, Bombay and Mercara 1 1/2 inches, and Monywa and Mount Abu 1 inch. General rain is expected in Gujarat, on the West Coast, on the Burma Coast, and the coast round the head of the Bay. Local rain is likely in Burma, the interior of the West Himalayas, West of Central India, and West of the Central Provinces. The Gujarat storm is likely to be stationary.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 24th July.

Amritsar.—Looks like clearing up. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhatinda.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for kharif crops. Cotton plants flourishing.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like clearing up. Rain much needed generally. Seasonable. Crop prospects generally good. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing begun.

Cawnpore.—Bright no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Bewar.—More rain wanted generally. Cloudy, but no rain Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Rain general over district. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Khamgaon.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Seasonable All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Rain general over district. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing Food-grains doing well Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgaum—Has every appearance of a countinued fall. Break needed generally. Cotton plants want fine weather. Food-grains doing well.

Barsi.—Rain much needed generally. Cloudy and unseasonable with wind.

Sholapur.—Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Morla in one wanted generally.

Hubli.—Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Rain much needed generally. Continues Cloudy. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bellary.—Continues cloudy. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplanade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	24	32	21	85	19	32	24	70
Monday 24th July.....	1	15	1	50	1	27	1	28
Total	25	47	23	35	20	59	25	98
Total fall to 24th July '04	29	60	31	73	32	60	24	48
Total fall to 24th July '03	70	58	45	13	41	13	47	50

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

	23rd July and 24th July,
From 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.	Inch. Cents.
	7

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 24TH OF JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·489	NNW	9	95·0	85·9	68	.....	0·00	0,0
Jask	.....	.....	..	...	...	..	.....	.....	.....
Muscat	.....	.....	..	...	...	..	.....	.....	.....
Aden (29th)	29·581	ENE	12	93·8	83·4	71	.....	0·50	— 0·49
Lahore	29·541	S	4	97·4	83·0	90	.....	0·71	+ 2·48
Sirsa	29·515	SE	6	100·8	82·6	68	.....	2·70	+ 1·91
Delhi	29·567	ESE	10	95·7	82·2	65	.....	0·20	— 3·76
Agra	29·512	SE	7	91·5	82·0	71	.....	4·10	— 5·83
Cawnpore	29·539	E	7	91·3	79·8	77	0·00	6·08	— 4·95
Allahabad	29·52	E	11	89·6	79·0	88	0·01	12·12	— 2·42
Jhansi	29·51	NE	9	90·4	80·4	80	0·21	6·92	— 2·19
Jacobabad	29·47	Calm	3	10·4	85·6	62	.....	0·04	— 0·16
Karachi	29·529	W	15	12·9	83·2	67	.....	0·14	— 2·98
Joypore	29·539	NE	8	93·2	81·1	72	.....	0·75	— 8·02
Ajmere	29·522	E	7	97·0	81·0	47	0·01	2·91	— 6·03
Deesa	29·505	WNW	8	101·0	83·1	61	.....	2·38	— 6·38
Ahmedabad	29·510	WSW	5	96·2	78·1	90	0·61	7·45	— 8·62
Bhuj	29·544	NW	17	93·6	80·0	78	.....	2·84	— 4·48
Jamnagar	29·546	WSW	20	93·5	80·7	72	.....	2·72	— 8·33
Dwarka	29·572	WSW	15	89·1	81·8	81	.....	1·78	.....
Rajkot	29·556	W	13	95·9	78·5	72	.....	2·0	—12·39
Bhavnagar Para.	29·534	NW	9	97·6	76·0	95	1·01	1·24	— 5·92
Veraval	29·594	W	17	83·6	81·3	96	.....	4·51	— 4·85
Neemuch	29·491	NNE	8	91·0	65·2	75	0·19	3·67	— 7·26
Indore	29·453	NE	7	81·0	73·1	96	3·60	19·33	— 6·98
Saugor	29·455	SE	15	83·8	73·1	86	1·14	6·39	—12·72
Jubbulpore	29·516	ESE	4	83·6	73·0	86	1·88	20·73	+ 2·85
Hoshangabad	29·478	SSE	4	82·2	75·7	92	2·15	20·87	— 2·3
Khandwa	29·536	Calm	21	89·2	74·1	91	5·99	17·96	— 5·77
Raipur	29·562	S	7	89·1	75·4	85	0·24	15·99	+ 3·5
Nagpur	29·533	SW	16	76·4	73·1	91	1·10	20·8	+ 1·02
Amraoti	29·523	S	11	77·1	74·8	88	1·43	10·35	— 3·30
Akola	29·519	SW	11	78·5	73·8	93	1·74	9·53	+ 3·71
Surat	29·528	NW	7	91·1	77·0	70	1·05	11·25	—11·72
Malegaon	29·519	WNW	14	89·4	72·5	90	0·78	5·95	— 2·07
Bombay	29·625	W	19	82·8	76·4	93	0·55	17·76	— 22·72
Poona	29·554	W	18	84·1	76·2	72	0·10	10·45	— 0·75
Ahmednagar	29·513	WSW	4	91·4	71·6	83	0·17	5·89	— 1·38
Aurangabad	29·587	WSW	9	87·8	70·2	95	1·56	6·13	.....
Sholapur	29·650	SW	9	87·2	72·0	87	0·13	5·55	+ 2·11
Ratnagiri	29·62	WSW	18	82·3	71·9	83	3·18	31·06	—25·89
Belgaum	29·657	WNW	18	84·9	71·2	79	.....	2·07	— 2·19
Kolhapur	29·715	WSW	31	79·8	67·3	84	0·70	11·83	— 8·15
Miraj	29·73	NW	17	82·5	69·4	79	0·06	10·36	— 0·63
Karwar	29·760	WSW	0	84·2	78·5	71	0·26	47·16	—17·95
Mangalore	29·785	WNW	12	84·9	73·4	90	1·47	76·14	— 12·75
Calicut	29·827	WSW	12	81·2	73·7	9	1·04	57·18	— 1·15
Cochin	29·84	W	...	83·7	74·2	83	0·99	87·21	+ 7·17
Bangalore	29·731	NW	16	81·2	67·3	88	0·01	4·69	— 1·13
Hyderabad (Deccan)	29·631	W	11	89·1	70·2	70	.....	3·77	— 0·25
Masulipatam	29·651	WNW	13	89·2	80·1	78	0·20	5·58	— 3·14
Bellary	29·678	WSW	14	91·0	77·3	72	.....	3·87	— 0·98
Cuddapa	29·702	NW	11	94·0	77·0	72	.....	5·52	— 0·24
Madras	29·711	WSW	9	99·5	81·0	61	0·07	·61	— 2·41
Coimbatore	29·774	W	15	85·0	74·6	71	0·19	2·06	— 0·48
Trichinopoly	29·74	SW	15	99·6	79·8	53	.....	1·78	— 0·59
Nagapatam	29·743	W	11	87·8	81·0	59	.....	0·0	— 1·23
Colombo	29·869	SW	9	85·6	75·0	89	0·08	5·41	— 5·22

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J, H=0·93 (15·45); G. T. H=0·6) (2·68); St. G. H=0·53 (22·79); C. P.=0·05 (17·76).

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been very irregular showing a brisk to rapid fall at Karachi and Deesa and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. It is in defect of normal over the greater part of the country lying to the north of Latitude 16° and to the west of Longitude 77°. The greatest deficiency amounts to a little more than 1·5 of an inch at Deesa.

Winds are cyclonic in Gujarat Central India, Rajputana, Khandesh and on the North Konkan Coast while they are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been strong to a gale over the Deccan and at Bangalore; Neemuch, Deesa and Karachi.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 9° in excess of normal at Madras, Cuddapah, Masulipatam, Jubbulpore and Deesa and 6° to 13° in defect at Ahmedabad, Neemuch and Surat. The high st temperature in the shade was 116° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Rain.—Twenty-five stations report rain, the heaviest falls being 12·65" at Ahmedabad, 10·39" at Rajkot and 7·09" at Deesa.

Weather.—The depression mentioned in yesterday's report remains as far as can be judged in absence of some telegrams from Gujarat nearly stationary. Its centre appears to be somewhere between Bhuj and Deesa and weather to the north of Latitude 13° and to the west of Longitude 75° is much disturbed. Strong squally winds with gales are likely to blow in Sind, Gujarat and on and off the Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar and North Konkan Coasts. Heavy rain is probable in the central area of the storm. The storm shows a tendency to move towards Lower Sind.

Weather during the week ending 22nd July, in the Trades Region:—

Mauritius.—Pressure had been fairly normal. Wind was south-easterly and 9 miles an hour. Rainfall amounted to 0·42".

Zanzibar.—Pressure was normal. Wind was south-south-westerly and 9 miles an hour. No rain fell.

Seychelles.—Pressure had been '02" in excess of normal. Wind was south-easterly and 10 miles an hour. Rainfall amounted to 0·03". Lower clouds were observed moving rapidly from south-eastwards.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

GROWTH OF OUR LANGUAGE.

NUMBER OF WORDS IN GENERAL USE.

IN an interesting article on this subject, Mr. S. C. Walker says that there is one kind of English spoken in Parliament, in the pulpit, and in courts of law, which may be called public or recognised English. The colloquial, as used by educated people, differs but slightly from it, though there is greater freedom of construction, and a more familiar phraseology. Literary English again has greater grammatical accuracy, and includes a number of uncommon, poetical, and even antiquated words which would sound pedantic in ordinary conversation. Then there are dialects. The peasants in every part of Great Britain though they understand a sermon in church, and read their newspaper—both of which are written in more or less literary English—continue to speak their own form of language among themselves. And in each of these provincial dialects there are many old and quaint expressions which often throw light on a classical survivor.

Again, in discussing special subjects, we are driven to use a large number of technical, scientific and foreign expressions, many of which are unintelligible to the ordinary speaker. It is these technical, scientific, foreign, and even slang words which swell our dictionaries to such an enormous size. It is said that the new Oxford Dictionary when completed, will contain a quarter of a million words. No one Englishman knows a quarter of a million words, unless it be the compiler himself (and he is a Scotchman); we can get on very well with a fraction of them. Indeed, we are assured that there are labourers in some country parishes whose supply is limited to 300 or 400. This does not mean that they would not understand more than that number; for the Bible, which they hear in church, contains about 6,000 and they know their meaning more or less, though they would never think of using them.

Ordinary well-educated people use from 3,000 to 4,000 words in conversation. Accurate thinkers and reasoners, who avoid vague and general expressions and wait till they find a word that exactly fits their meaning employ, of course a larger stock; eloquent speakers may even rise to a command of 10,000. Shakespeare, who had a greater wealth of expression than any other writer produced all his plays with about 15,000 words. Milton's works are built up with 8,000; and the Old Testament contains 5,642. Our language, therefore is not after all so formidable as it seems, when we hear of a dictionary of 250,000 words. Skeats's Etymological Dictionary which is limited to primary words (that is to say, it would explain luck but not lucky, or unlucky or luckless) deals with no more than 13,000; and among them are some really antiquated ones, which were used some centuries ago, but are now to be found in the dictionary only.

HIGH COURT.—July 25.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYEBJI.

Uncontested Chambers Matters.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

719-04—Bhaishunker K and G—Lachminarayen Makhanlal and others vs Balabux Ganeshdas and others

213-05—Payne and Co—Sonderbai widow vs Thacker Dosabhai Jeewan and another—Little and Co

298-05—Ranga and P—Haridatrai Nandram vs Balmukhandas Lalman narayen

332-05—Captain and V—Chapsey Furbat and others vs Sridham and Co—Malvi H and M

373-05—Bhaishunker K and G—Mulchand Hemraj and others vs Chenamal Ehumbarmull

377-05—Malvi H and M—Radhakisson Ganeshramdas vs Choonilal Bhuvanidas

378-05—Wadia G and Co—Rambux Jethmull and another vs Lachminarayen Girdharilal and another

379-05—Payne and Co—Eduji Dinshaw vs Gostadji Jamshedji

380-05—Captain and V—Champsy Purbat and another vs Araji Vishwanath Kolbatkar

383-05—Captain and V—Chapsey Purbat and other vs Tulsiram Balaji Patbuck

383-05—Ardeser H D and Co—Cowasji Bomanji Bomoo Behram vs Cassum Goolam Hoosein

408-05—Balkrishna and M—Shivshanker Gopaljee vs Vithuldas Sunderdas and another—Mulla and M and Wadia G and Co

409-05—Thakurdas and Co—Hormusji Nusservanji K Vakil vs Syed Sirdar Alikhan

477-05—Crawford B and Co—Babcock and Gove vs Rahim Vally Mahomed and another—Maganlal J and G

482-05—Matubhoy and M—The firm of Mahomed Jaffer Joonabhoy and Co vs Jonabai Ebn Mahomed

Contest d Chambers Matters.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.

For dismissal.

672-04—Wadia G and Murbai widow vs Foonjabai widow—Matubhoy J and M

741-03—Madhovji and K—Anandji Khairsey vs Dharmsey Trikam and others—Pestonji and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

814-04—Ardeser H D and Co—Datoobhoy Jetha and others vs Haji Goolam Hosein Azam—Payne and Co—Part heard

557-04—F P Pavri—Cawasjee Curs tjee Bhandupwalla and others vs Dorabjee Hormusjee Asbburner and others Little and Co.—Part heard

54-05—Payne and Co—Ahmed Succoor Badsha vs Mahomed Hussanbin Shaik Ahmed Makba—F P Pavri—Part heard

117-05—Madhowji and K—Chagan Naranji and others vs Huneraj Jadavji—Tyabji D and Co

113-05—MB Chothia—Jesodabai widow and another vs Bhimji Ravji and others—Matubhoy J and M

557-04—Mulji and D—Khatijabai alias Khoobdai widow vs Ossman Haji Abdul and others—Inkabit D and G

76-04—Bhaishunker K and G—Haridas Asanund and others vs Mitharam Chandumull and others—Ardeser H D and Co

684-03—Manaklal J and H—Valivahu widow vs Purshotam Vasram Mowjee and another—Dikshit D and S and Hiralal D.

3-06—Thakurdas and Co—Haji Saboo Siddik and other vs Firoshaw Manekji—Smitham B and N

476-04—Madhowji and K—Hardwarimal Sahivarndral and others vs Shivbux Motiram and another—Raghavaya and B—In person

329-04—Matubhoy J and M—Jafferbhai Sorabji Parpia and others vs Abdullabhoy Kakibhoy—Wadia G and Co

Before The Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

For Judgment.

533-04—Payne and Co—Hunsraj Morarji vs Monghibai widow—Little and Co.

To Speak to the Minute of the Order.

87-04—Karga and P—Soonderjee Damjee vs Dhalbai—Little and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

207-04—Payne and Co—Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan vs Nawab Muttamad Dowlah Bahadur and another—Bicknell M and R—Party decreed

611-04—M B Chothia—Ramchandra Megha and Co vs Raghunath Makund—Edgelow G and W

799-04—Likshit D and S—Bomanji Nowroji Kabraji vs Cowasji Pirshaw Engineer and others—Hiralal D

850-04—Bhaishunker K and G—Fatmaboo vs Abdool Hoosein Kalimadin and others—Payne and Co and Little and Co—For postponement.

812-04—Sorabji and J—Mahomedally Hassanally vs Fatmabai and others—Mulla and M.

33-04—Edgelow G and W—Chagonlal Virchand vs Bapulal Limbthal and another—Bhaishunker K and G.

652-04—Wadia G and Co—Heeratal widow vs Framji Jamshedji Kathod and others—Bicknell M and R Ardeser H D and Co.

326-02—Raghavaya and B—Loming Philip Patel vs Fakirji Hanji—K B Mehta.

42-01—M B Chothia—Dhunjibhoy Mancekji Kuppavalla vs The Hon the Advocate-General and others—Little and Co Shamrao and M.

704-04—Little and Co—Bomanji Muncherji vs Mahomedally Haji Ismail Chetum and another—Payne and Co

857-01—K D Shroff—N G Macleod vs Sorabji Edulji Warden and others—Ardeser H D and Co Unvalla and P.

Before the Prothonotary.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

14-05—In Person—Bhagwandas Hargiwan vs Dharamsey Mooljee and others—Bhaishunker K and G and Little and Co

15-05—In Person—Memon Osman Noor Mahomed vs Memon Osman Ismail—S B Noble.

A SPECIAL Committee of the Calcutta Corporation has been nominated for the purpose of inquiring into the present condition of the Town Hall, and if thought advisable, of recommending a scheme for remodelling the interior in order to fit it for its proper purposes. The terms of reference suggest a limitation of the committee's activities, but it may be hoped that they will not be interpreted too literally. Should the conclusion be that the Town Hall actually is, as it is supposed to be, structurally unsafe, the committee will probably find itself tempted to support Mr. Phelps's scheme and to suggest once more that the Government of India should be invited to reconsider its attitude towards the Hall and its future. The present is an especially opportune time for the inquiry, since, if it should result in a condemnation of the old Town Hall, it will be possible to suggest that the site furnishes an admirable opportunity for a Government building enterprise—for the relief, incidentally, of Government Place.

THE DOG AS A POLICEMAN.

IN the "World's Work and Play" for July, Mr. J. F. Whitby gives an account of the experiments made in Belgium in using the dog as a policeman. At the age of three months, the small police dog of Brussels goes to a sort of preparatory school, though it is probable that the older dogs have already in their mysterious way of conversing imparted valuable secrets. Though some forward dogs finish their education at one year old, the trainer much prefers really to begin and complete their lessons at two years old. By that time the dogs have come to days of discretion, and are much less likely to be led away by their emotions—a matter that requires consideration when it is a question of severely injuring the quarry or not. Three months is all that is required to perfect the aspirant to enrolment among the regulars, and, having passed a medical examination, he is duly qualified to take his place in the ranks as Policeman A or B. Each dog is assigned to a particular police officer, and though he, of course, knows and obeys all the members of his brigade as a good companion should he yet

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE demand which is being made on the mental and physical capacity of the gunnery lieutenants of the fleet, in these strenuous days of gunnery! gunnery! gunnery! is, of such a nature that it cannot be sustained without serious risks to their health as a body. In these circumstances it is being strongly urged by the captains who are held responsible for the gunnery efficiency of their ships, that arrangements should be made to furnish the gunnery lieutenant with a larger instructing and superintending staff than he now possesses on board our battleships and large cruisers. The gunnery lieutenant, gunner, and two or three gunnery instructors is a battleship's gunnery staff at present, and on these the captain can alone depend for the proper carrying out of the gunnery instruction of the ship and the supervision of the multifarious firing practices which now have to be performed during each quarter. The gunner of the ship being a store accounting officer, is not always available for these duties, and a small staff is thus still further reduced and extra duties and anxieties are piled on the shoulders of an already overburdened gunnery lieutenant. The instructions at the gunnery schools, and the gunnery classes at the naval depots, are all carried out by a mixed staff of gunnery lieutenants and carefully selected gunners under the supervision of their respective captains, and it is understood that the Admiralty is now considering the advisability of appointing a young gunner, who has just come through his courses of instruction in the gunnery school, and is up-to-date in all the latest drills, to each of the commissioned battleships and large cruisers as an assistant to the gunnery lieutenant. There are plenty of these young officers available in the gunnery schools, and two years' commission at such duties would do much to teach them their responsibilities as officers, and permanently grind into them the fact that gunnery is of prime importance. The practice would also be in keeping with the way gunnery schools are staffed.

Although the reports have been to some extent exaggerated, there is no doubt that a very large number of dockyard hands, discharged from the principal British yards, have been emigrating to the United States during the past few months. It is doubtless to the advantage of the men themselves to go over there and to the United States to receive them, but it is not surprising if ordinarily optimistic writers in this country are beginning to be alarmed at the rapid depletion of the ranks of trained reserve of dockyard hands. It may be necessary, in the interests of economy, to discharge these men, but there are limits to the advantages of economy, and the reduction of the home establishments by 3,000 men, of whom perhaps two thirds will be compelled by circumstances to find employment out of this country, is a serious matter. There has of course always been a good deal of outcry about the desertion of British seamen from vessels in American ports, and the fixed idea seems to obtain among the men of the lower deck that conditions in the United States Navy are more satisfactory than they are in our own. That cry we have always treated as a mere scare, which came round with as much regularity as the silly season correspondence, but this question of the emigration of dockyard hands is of a very different complexion. With Mr. Pretyman we fail to see why the Government should be in a different position to the private shipbuilding firms as an employer of labour; but the Government must bear in mind that it is not relieving the taxpayer much to reduce the establishment by 3,000 men in time of peace, if it will not be able to get those men back again in time of war, when, assuredly, there will be work and enough for them to do. The duties of dockyard hands require at least, a certain amount of preliminary training coupled with a certain amount of technical knowledge, neither of which can be gained in a fortnight. The loss of these men might be a serious matter in time of emergency.

The net reduction of £689,000, which it is stated in a Parliamentary paper just issued has been made in the Estimates for 1904-05, will be devoted to the increase of naval stores, and there is not, therefore, any reduction to be made on the gross and total of the Estimates for that year. Of the reduction £400,000 was effected under sub-heads A, B, and C, of Vote 8, Sections I., II., and III., the votes for new construction, and the remaining sums were spread over the votes for reconstruction, repairs, &c., and sea stores. The total of the original Estimates under the sub-heads on which reductions have been effected was £17,818,207 and the total of the revised Estimates £17,129,207. It is interesting to notice that the estimate for Establishment charges was exceeded by £20000. In this connection we may note a new order which has just been received at the dockyards. For the future all surveys of stores, &c., on board ship are to be carried out in the ship herself, instead of the articles being landed for inspection, and they will be condemned or repaired as directed by the officers carrying out the survery. All articles requiring a more extensive repair than can be given them by the ship's company will be landed as heretofore, but in the past a large number of stores have been landed for slight repairs, when these could have been more economically and more expeditiously carried out on board. This order is one of the first fruits of the labours of the Naval Stores Committee, and should result in considerable saving both in money and time.

This year is being celebrated the centenary of Trafalgar and the death of Nelson which should be an occasion for thankfulness and recollection but there are many persons who with indecent haste, are seizing upon the enthusiasm of the public to use it for their own advantage. There are possessors of Nelson relics—pictures, portraits, scraps of handwriting, and intimate letters of the great seaman to his friends—who are eager to find a market for their wares. Since the middle of April nearly 700 Nelson letters and documents have been offered for sale in London sale-rooms, and next Saturday nothing less than Collingwood's despatch to the Minister Plenipotentiary in Lisbon announcing and describing the battle of Trafalgar will be offered by Messrs. Sotheby. Recently in the Rivers collection, among other relics, there were sold the flags and trappings of Nelson's funeral car, which once stood in the Painted Hall at Greenwich, and which yet should rightly belong to the State. It is undoubtedly the duty of the Government to set inquiries on foot as to the provenance of such relics and the Law Officers of the Crown should pronounce upon the matter. How comes it that documents of official character are found in private hands and used for purposes of profit? It is intolerable that papers of high historic value which have undoubtedly been the property of the Government, should be offered in this way. In our opinion the Government should intervene to safeguard such things, for prescription does not run against the Crown, and they can be recovered. The despatch which brought the first news of the glory and sorrow of Trafalgar should be returned to the custody of those whose predecessors had no right to part with its possession.

Certain of the daily papers, possessing no knowledge of what was occurring at Headquarters, have been discussing the retirement of Sir Neville Lyttelton, which they alleged had taken place, and when this was officially denied, they boldly asserted that the resignation was a virtual certainty and would presently be announced. In the peculiar circumstances in which Sir Neville is situated, owing to the report of the Butler Committee he has, of course, placed himself at the disposal of the Government, and has professed his willingness to go. He could scarcely have done anything else. It is equally certain that the Secretary of State does not desire the resignation of an officer who has loyally sacrificed a good deal to keep things going at the War Office. Those papers which were so confident about the resignation of the present Chief of the Staff were not less certain that Sir William Nicholson would succeed him. Now Sir William Nicholson, as the whole Army knows is an officer of the widest experience and is possessed of great organising and administrative powers, and no appointment as Sir Neville's successor, if the officer should fall vacant, would be more suitable or welcome than that of the former Director-General of Mobilisation and Military Intelligence. But it may not be unfair to suppose that those seekers of new methods and new men who so unceremoniously dismissed, Sir William Nicholson, who afterwards sent him to Manchuria, and who more recently would have liked to send him to Gibraltar, are not particularly anxious to see him in Pall Mall. If this supposition be correct, we may further surmise that the reason for this attitude is that Sir William Nicholson is pre-eminently a strong man, who would seize upon essentials, and that Mr. Arnold-Forster anticipates that a Chief of the General Staff of this character would not readily submit to the complete dominance of the unformed opinions of the civilian Minister. What is certain is that up to a day or two ago this officer had received no intimation of his appointment. Nevertheless, we hope that sooner or later Sir William Nicholson will occupy a position for which he is most eminently fitted.

It is announced that the Army Veterinary Department is to disappear and that two associated branches, the Army Veterinary Services and the Army Veterinary Corps are to take its place. Few changes have taken place since the year 1878 when the present department was constituted and all officers put upon a general roster for foreign service, excepting in the Household Cavalry. The new corps is to include all ranks below that of lieutenant colonel, and the non-commissioned officers and men will be specially selected from the cavalry and other mounted forces because of their fitness for the duties of the Army Veterinary Corps. They will be attached to the veterinary hospitals, and be employed under the direct command of their own officers.

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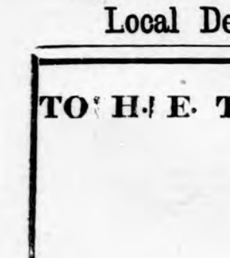

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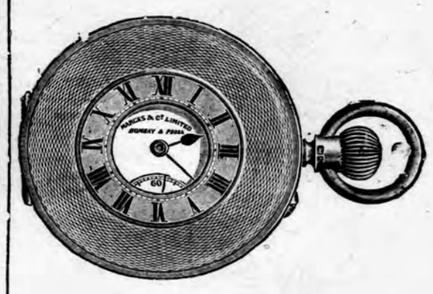

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